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Pausa 17, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, January 7, 1976/Pausa 17, 1897 (Saka)

THE LOK SABHA MET AT ELEVEN OF THE CLOCK

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Obituary Reference

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Vishnu Ghanshyam Deshpande who passed away at Mehtar, District Buldana, Maharashtra on the 7th December, 1975 at the age of 64.

Shri Deshpande was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952—57 from Guna constituency of Madhya Pradesh. He suffered imprisonment in 1939, 1941 and 1942 in connection with various Satyagraha movements. A man with literary taste he was the editor of *Adesh*, Nagpur and *Hindu Outlook*, Delhi.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recession in Tyre Market

*21. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a demand recession in tyre market; and

(b) whether in view of this crisis in tyre market there is a proposal to bring down prices and also to remove the ban on the inter-State movement of tyres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Due to the slackening in the demand of automobiles and in the vehicular traffic, the demand for automobile tyres and tubes has come down.

(b) There is no statutory control on the prices of automobile tyres and tubes. The question of the removal of the ban on the inter-state movement of tyres and tubes is under consideration.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा: मैं मिनिस्टर साहेब से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ट्रैफिक के टायर हैं जब उनकी कीमत 11 सौ पए के लगभग थी उस वक्त वह 5 हजार मे बिकते थे, उसके बाद हालांकि आप कहते हैं कोई कन्ट्रोल नही है लेकिन उनकी कन्ट्रोल प्राइस 22 सौ

पए हो गई केवल एक साल मे और टायर कम प्राइस पर भी मार्केट मे मिल जाते हैं । तो क्या वजह है कि एक साल में ही उसकी कीमत उबल गई ? क्या सब कुछ डबल हो गया ? इस को कंट्रोल करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने क्या स्टेप्स लिए हैं ?

श्री वी० पी० मौर्य : चूंकि कुछ व्यापारियों ने नाजायज फायदा उठा कर बढ़ती कीमतों पर टायरों को बेचा था इसलिए केन्द्र मे एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया और टायर्स के इंटर-स्टेट मूवमेंट पर रोक लगाई गई थी--आज परिस्थिति बहुत अच्छी है और आसानी से बाजार मे ट्रक के टायर मिल जाते हैं ।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा जहा तक इंटर स्टेट कंट्रोल की बात आप ने कही, आप को पता होगा कि मुख्तलिफ स्टेट्स में दो दो सौ रुपये का फर्क टायर की कीमत मे है, तो इसको दूर करने मे कितनी देरी लगेगी ?

क्या आपकी नालेज मे यह बात भी है कि ट्रैक्टर के टायर पर अब भी ब्लैक है ? अगर है तो उस को हटाने के लिए आप कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे है ? क्या आप सोच रहे है कि इस को प्राइस 25 परसेंट कम कर दी जाय ?

श्री वी० पी० मौर्य श्रीमन्, टायर ट्यूब मूवमेंट कंट्रोल आर्डर 1974 के तहत यह रोक लगाई गई थी । लेकिन अब सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है क्योंकि अब बाजार मे टायर की कमी नहीं है । काफी तादाद मे मिल रहे हैं । इनके वितरण मे कोई भी काला धन्धा नही कर सकेगा । निकट भविष्य मे ही एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश मे टायर ले जाने की रोक है उसे हटाने के ऊपर सरकार विचार कर रही है । निकट भविष्य मे इसे हटाया जा सकेगा यदि ऐसा सम्भव हुआ ।

जहा तक ट्रैक्टर के टायर के ब्लैक का सबंध है आज उस का भी हालत बाजार मे बहुत अच्छी है और उस पर किसी प्रकार का ब्लैक नही है ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Apart from tyres for automobiles being in Surplus, there is the question of tyres for cycles and rickshaws also which are manufactured by small scale industry. Many of these units have already closed down. In view of this, may I know whether any discussion has taken place with the associations of the tyre manufacturers? If so, what are the recommendations, and what action, if any, has been taken? Further, what efforts are being made to increase the export of tyres?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T A. PAI) The production of tyres in 1975 upto now has been about 13.57,000 as compared to 11.84,000 upto September of the previous year As a result of increased production of tyres and recession in the transport industry, which is having its own problems ,in order to safeguard the industry and exports, we have persuaded them to export substantial quantities of tyres. They have committed themselves to export Rs. 25 crores worth of tyres this year as against Rs 8 crores last year. We are watching the market to see that availability of tyres within the country is not reduced and the industry's capacity is better utilised by supporting a big export programme.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The hon. Minister stated that the situation regarding tractor tyres has now become comfortable. Is he aware of the fact that even now in Delhi tractor tyres priced at about Rs. 1200 ex-factory are being sold in Queen's

Road and other places at Rs. 2500 a piece and tractor tubes priced at about Rs. 225 are being sold to farmers openly in Delhi at Rs. 750 apiece? Would he like to go into this matter and institute an inquiry into this?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have already gone into the matter where complaints of certain shortages of tractor tyres, particularly rear tyres, were there. We have now encouraged more factories to go into this production. Before long, I hope the complaint the hon member has made will disappear

Border Violations by China

†

*22. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether border violations have been committed recently by China;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent news reports that lakhs of Chinese soldiers are being stationed in our Northern border; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) and (b). Except for the incident on 20th October, 1975, in which four of our security personnel were killed in an ambush by the Chinese, 500 metres inside our border, there has been no other significant incident on our border with China

(c) and (d). Government have seen press reports to this effect Our security forces are maintaining constant vigilance on the borders

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister has not stated whether the Government of India had ledged any protest to the Chinese Government over this incident of 20th October. Have Government done so, and if so, what is the reaction of the Chinese Government to it?

SHRI BANSI LAL: Sir, we have already lodged a protest with the Chinese Embassy and the Chinese Government have also lodged a protest with us.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the Chinese Government have also lodged a protest with us. I would like to know from the hon Minister, what kind of protest is this and I would also like to know, if these news reports are correct that Chinese troops are being stationed in large numbers on our borders, what sort of action our Government has taken to meet any eventuality?

SHRI BANSI LAL: So far as their protest is concerned they say that our jawans entered their territory. But, so far as the question of keeping a watch on our borders is concerned, we are keeping a constant vigil on our borders

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Quoting an un-named American agency, the Soviet Press Agency NOVOSTI recently reported that more than 1,80,000 Chinese soldiers have been posted on the Indian borders, apart from three lakhs in Tibet This itself is sufficient to cause enough apprehension in our minds Coupled with this, is the incident in which four of our security forces were killed on a day on which exactly thirteen years ago, the Chinese launched their first attack on India. Knowing fully well that the Chinese do not do anything on the spur of the moment, may I know, what is the assessment of the Government so far as these incidents are concerned?

Has it been done in order to give a morale booster to those forces which are trying to create instability in our region, and if so, whether the Government, apart from keeping a vigil on our borders, has taken sufficient steps to see that these forces which are trying to create instability and uncertainty within India are adequately curbed?

SHRI BANSI LAL Sir, we are looking after our borders very carefully and there is no cause for anxiety. Our troops are alert

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI That was not my question

SHRI G VISWANATHAN To Part (c) of the question, the Minister has replied that he has seen the Press reports It is the unfortunate fate of the Members to see the Press reports and put questions But we would like to know more from the hon Minister He has neither denied nor confirmed the Chinese troop movements on our borders I would like to know whether this is true or not

If so what action is being taken?

SHRI BANSI LAL It is not in public interest to disclose the information

Distribution of Essential Commodities Through Government Channels

*24 SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have planned the distribution of essential commodities through Government channels; and

(b) the number of items that are at present being supplied to the consumers through Government channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b) Soon after the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation was constituted, Regional Conferences of State Ministers for Food, Civil Supplies and Co-operation were held and a detailed strategy for augmentation and extension of the distribution system was planned for implementation to cover priority commodities vulnerable areas and weaker sections of the population The public distribution system of fair price shops and retail outlets dealing with foodgrains sugar, controlled cloth kerosene oil and soft coke was augmented and extended The co operative system was also extended The essential Commodities Act which was amended by Parliament providing more deterrent punishment against offenders was strictly enforced in order to regulate distribution of items of mass consumption The number of fair price shops has been increased to 2 30 lakhs There are 29,000 retail outlets for controlled cloth, 1 66 lakhs retail outlets for kerosene and 6,000 retail outlets for soft coke mainly in the Northern region Significant market intervention has been effected in urban areas through the consumer cooperative movement and in rural areas by service cooperatives and marketing cooperatives The commodities distributed by cooperatives includes rice, wheat, coarse grains sugar vanaspati, edible oils, soap, bread, safety matches, cloth grocery items, exercise books tea and baby food The Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation in cooperation with the State Governments and the various other Ministries concerned of the Government of India also devised an effective monitoring system for controlling prices and ensuring availability of essential commodities Remedial action was taken to augment stocks in the pipeline expedite movement of essential commodities to remote areas

and to augment the production of essential commodities and manufactured items. As a result of these various measures—fiscal, administrative and enforcement—the rate of inflation which stood at its peak in September, 1974 at +31.4 per cent (the all commodities index being 328.9) has been progressively reduced specially since the declaration of emergency and stood at -6.4 per cent (the all commodities index being 295.7) for the week ending 20th December, 1975. There has also been an appreciable fall in retail prices of several essential commodities including, rice, wheat, vanaspati, edible oils, bajara, jowar. After negotiations with the manufacturers retail prices of baby food, common brands of tea safety matches janta soap were reduced. Manufacturers have also agreed to earmark upto 20 per cent of their production in respect of safety matches, vanaspati, edible oils, baby food, razor blades, dry batteries soap and washing soap for distribution through cooperatives on preferential terms.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, according to the statement, it is claimed that there are 2.30 lakhs fair price shops in the whole country. The object of opening the fair price shops is to help the most vulnerable sections of our people. The agricultural labourers constitute the most vulnerable sections of our society May I know, how many of these fair price shops are located in rural areas to serve the interests of agricultural labourers?

SHRI A C. GEORGE. Sir, the success of the public distribution system for essential commodities, I agree with the hon. Member, depends basically upon how far we are able to serve the vulnerable sections of our society. Obviously the weaker sections are more in the rural areas. It is the intention of the Government of India to spread these distribution centres as far as possible to the rural area. About the exact percentage between urban and rural, of this 2.30 lakhs. I am not in a position to tell him precisely now. But, as a basic policy, it is our intention to serve the weaker sections more and more in the villages and in the rural areas.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Although the answer to my first supplementary is not very satisfactory, let me put the second supplementary also. It is claimed that there are 29,000 retail outlets for distribution of controlled cloth The number appears to be small May I know whether there is any propbsal to increase the number of retail outlets for distribution of controlled cloth and whether the shops will actually distribute cloth to the needy people or will they serve as outlets to go back to the merchants?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE. In regard to 2.3 lakhs of fair price shops I was not in a position to give the proportion of rural shops to urban shops In regard to 29,000 retail outlets for the controlled cloth, I am in a position to say that 80 per cent of them are in the rural area I do concede that 29,000 may not be enough We have requested the State Governments to spread the network of distribution points as far as possible in the rural areas and the State Federation of co operatives are taking necessary measures for that

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH May I know whether the hon Minister has identified certain commodities such as sugar, wheat, rice, etc., for distribution through the public distribution system? May I know whether the Government are aware that the price of onion and mirch had skyrocketed at one time and in fact the price of onion was more than the price of apples and some persons have taken undue advantage of export promotion and have earned enormous profits? May I know whether those two items will also be included as essential commodities so that they may also be made available to the vulnerable sections of our people at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): While the price of onion started going up in the cities, we looked into the matter and found that the crop in Mexico and Spain had failed and therefore the international prices were going up. To remove the feeling that there is a possibility of export, we had publicly announced that no export of onion would be permitted immediately and the prices started coming down. In Delhi we have arranged through the National Federation of Co-operatives *ten trucks during the last two weeks to* be brought from Nasik in order to see that prices came down. We are keeping a watch over the prices of all essential commodities which effect the life of common people and wherever necessary we shall take proper action

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: For the provision of essential commodities in rural areas, retail shops had been opened by the educated unemployed Youth. In this connection, banks provide for areas upto 8 Kilometres only. In many rural areas there are no banks and unless the banks extend the distance of 8 kms for the provision of credit, many unemployed youth who had been given licence and other things for opening shops for selling essential commodities at fair prices, cloths and other things, are not able to start their business Will the Government see that the banks extend the limit of distance for providing credit? Unless that is done, this scheme is not likely to succeed to the extent that we should like it to succeed.

SHRI T. A. PAI: We thank the hon Member for bringing this problem to our notice. I am aware that banks have a rule that they would not give credit so far as agricultural operations are concerned to areas beyond 8 kms because they thought that they may not otherwise be able to supervise those crops. In the case of rural credit of this nature there should be no such problem and I shall certainly take it up.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether the owners of retail shops for distribution of controlled cloth are not lifting the requisite stocks from the mills and that is why there has been a large accumulation of stock of controlled cloth in various mills, especially mills run by the National Textile Corporation?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, if the retailers or the whole-salers did not lift the stocks it was because that sort of cloth which was made available was not saleable. Therefore, large accumulations have remained with the textile mills *and the textile mills were called upon* to improve the quality of the cloth. After all you cannot expect the consumer to accept anything that is produced.

Schedule for Mithila Broadcasting Station

*26. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the schedule for Mithila Broadcasting (Darbhanga) Station of the A.I.R. going on the air; and

(b) the timings for broadcasts in Maithili, Nepali and Hindi languages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Installation of Darbhanga Station with interim studio facilities and erial, is complete. It will be commissioned shortly.

(b) The schedule to form a general pattern is being worked out.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like to know the exact date by which the radio station at Darbhanga will be commissioned. What is the capacity of the transmitter? Whether the Government is aware that the Maithili speaking area should be covered by that radio station?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: We hope to commission the station within

the next 30 days. The power of the transmitter at Darbhanga is 10 Kw. This should be able to cover a large part of Maithili speaking people in Darbhanga in Sahasra and in the bordering areas of Nepal also. But it will not cover some areas of Purnea. Due to constraints of resources we will have to put up with 10 KW transmitter for the present. As soon as we have more resources, we might consider raising power of the transmitter. But as of now, the power of the transmitter will be of 10 KW.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: As the Minister has said, even the Nepali area will not be covered and some of the more important areas of Nepal will not be covered. We have a traditional culture of Maithili speaking area which falls in Nepal and in that context we have a cultural effinity and linguistic affinity with those areas. While installing the transmitter, whether some minor adjustments could be made in the transmitter equipment so that the entire Maithili speaking area is covered? Whether the Government is thinking that these areas will be covered as soon as possible? What are the timings given for broadcasts in Maithili from the Darbhanga radio station?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: As I said, Janakpur will of course be covered by Darbhange radio station. That is only 30 miles away from this station. Not only that. It will cover upto 60 miles north and south, East and West of Darbhanga and more than that what I would like to suggest is that basically our transmission to Nepal is broadcast through the external services of A.I.R. and we have also put up a powerful transmitter of 100 KW at Gorakhpur which is also being utilised to beam our services to Nepal. As the Hon. Members has rightly said the cultures of Darbhanga and Terai area of Nepal are similar and the Darbhanga transmitter will also be utilised to broadcast some Nepali programme. So far as the percentage of Maithili programme is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that Darbhanaga is also contiguous to areas like Champaran. Maithili will form a very important chunk of programme from Darbhanga. Hindi will be the main language. About Maithili what will be the exact minutes in terms of broadcast. I would not be able to say. The schedule will be worked out. But Hindi, Nepali, Maithili and some Bhojpuri will be used in broadcast from this radio station.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय मुझे जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई कि मैथिली में भी ब्राडकास्टिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है । लेकिन बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश का बडा भारी भाग भोजपुरी जानता है और बोलता है तो मै जानना चाहता हू कि आल इंडिया रेडियो मे भोजपुरी का क्या स्थान है, और उसको उचित स्थान देने की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion for action. Next question.

Utilisation of Installed Power Generating Capacity in States

*27. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been slow growth of the power sectors in different States in the country; and

(b) if so, whether there has been deficiency in the untilisation of the installed power generating capacity?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There has been significant growth in the installed generating capacity in the country since the beginning of planned development. The

generating capacity has increased from 2.3 million KW. in 1951 to about 21 million KW. at present. The new capacity added during 1974-75 was 1.7 million KW which was equal to almost four times that of the previous year. While there have been shortfalls in achievement of generating capacity targets particularly in the Fourth Plan period, these have been the result of several constraints such as shortage of capital and materials, delays in equipment supply and difficulties in regard to labour at site. Corrective measures have been taken and it is expected to be possible to bring about a progressive increase in the rate of addition of new generating capacity during the Fifth Plan period.

Transmission and distribution systems have been established extensively to deliver the power to the ultimate consumers. The per capita consumption of electricity in the country has increased from 17.6 kwh. in 1951 to 99.7 kwh. in March, 1975.

(b) Studies carried out in the Central Electricity Authority have shown that the utilisation of installed thermal generating capacity had not been satisfactory in some States in earlier years The Government have been seized of this matter and various remedial steps have been taken towards higher utilisation of capacity and plant availability. Among these, mention may be made of the arrangements devised for the close monitoring of thermal units, supply of better quality and adequate quantity of coal, introduction of improved maintenance procedures and techniques and better availability of spare parts. The total generation from thermal units is expected to be about 8 per cent higher in 1975-76 as compared to the previous year.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that there is still deficiency in the installed power generating capacity at different State levels, may I know which are the States that are still suffering from heavy shortage of power and what are the broad corrective measures referred to in the statement which are being contemplated to improve the capacity utilisation of power stations that are faced with various difficulties to come up to their standard?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The situation this year in the power sector is much improved as compared to last year and the actual energy consumption this year is likely to be 12 per cent more than last year. One of the problems that have arison is that at night there is surplus power in many parts of the country which has to be utilised. But for that perhaps the power generation would have been even more. We are trying to get the State Governments, industry and so on to co-operate so that the surplus energy can be utilised at night. This is the general picture. In some States there is shortage. There is some slight shortage in Jammu and Kashmir and U.P. In Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal there is shortage. In West Bengal, if the surplus energy at night could be utilised, the peak period capacity cut could be reduced. I asked the West Bengal Chief Minister recently and he said that they were encouraging industries to go into night shift.

I have already explained in my main statement the steps being taken to increase utilisation. If specific questions are asked, I will answer them.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Since there seems to be lack of Coordination in the functioning of the different State electricity boards, and as such, rightly, when much talk is there on the formation of a national grid and setting up of a central power generating agency, May I know what is the progress in the formation of this national grid and a central power generating agency, which will undoubtedly solve all problems to come?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I would not make a generalised statement that there is lack of coordination amongst the States. As a rule there is cooperation and regional electricity boards are functioning mainly well? In

the country. I would particularly refer to the southern regional board which is functioning very well with the full cooperation of the States. Even the others are functioning well. The evolution of a national grid is a gradual process. The strengthening of the regional grids would lead to the evolution of the national grid. The national grid is not something that will suddenly appear on the scene one day. This is a process which is under way. I hope the national grid will emerge through the strengthening of regional grids and inter-regional links. Central corporations for hydel and thermal generations have been registered and we are taking steps to recruit the personnel to head these corporations very soon.

SHRI PRIYA DAS MUNSI: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the basic reason for not generating electricity in full capacity is not only non-availability of spare parts but also the fact that some technocrats trade unions deliberately adopt go-slow tactics and do not utilise the machines fully and thus create further crisis in those States? If that is so, what action Government has taken in this regard?

SHRI K. C PANT Such cases are not un-known. But I would say that the engineers in the country have been cooperating in stopping up production and in distribution of the energy generated. Here again, I would not make a general statement that they are not cooperating; they are cooperating and I am thankful to them. There are cases where local grievances are there. I hope, whenever there is any genuine grievance, the same would be redressed.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर और ज्यादा वक्त दिया जाए । यह हकीकत है कि पूरे मुल्क में बड़ा भयानक संकट बिजली का रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी स्टेट उत्तर प्रदेश में हालत यह हो गई थी कि 48, 48 घंटे बिजली गायब रहती थी । आज भी यह हालत है कि सब जगह पूरी बिजली नहीं पहुंच पा रही है और रात को कहीं-कहीं बिजली मिलती है और दिन में गायब रहती है । मैं सरकार से दो सवाल करना चाहता हूं ।

पहली चीज यह है कि बिजली खास तौर से एग्रीकल्चरल परपेजेज के लिए बराबर एवेलेबिल रहे, इस के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ? क्या बड़े-बड़े कारखानों को यह हिदायत दी जाएगी कि वे अपने पावर हाउस बनाएं और दरमियाने किस्म के कारखानों को हिदायत दी जाएगी कि वे अपने यहां पर जेनरेटर लगाएं ?

दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस वक्त बिजली का संकट इसलिए कम हुआ है कि बारिश बहुत अच्छी हुई है और मानसून खुदा और भगवान के सहारे है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मानसून की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने आगे के लिए कोई प्लान बनाया है जिस को पूरा कर के बिजली की कमी बाकी न रहे और बिजली की कमी की वजह से देश में जो बर्बादी पिछले दो तीन साल में हुई है, वह न हो ।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister need not answer first part. He may answer the second part.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह मान कर नहीं चलता कि खुदा हमारे साथ नहीं रहेंगे । (व्यवधान) आप के साथ हों या न हों, हमारे साथ तो हैं । आज तक जो बिजली की योजनाएं बनी हैं उन में पानी से और कोयले से दोनों से बिजली पैदा होती है और उस का एक अनुपात है और मैं समझता हूं कि

होनो को बढाने की आवश्यकता है । केवल कोयले पर ही बिजली बनाना ठीक नही होगा और केवल पानी पर ही बिजली बनाना ठीक नही होगा । हम दोनो का एक अनुपात रखते हैं ताकि मानसून की कुछ कमी हो, तो दूसरे से पूरी कर लें । इस को ध्यान मे रखकर योजना बनाते है ।

Use of Cold Storage Facilities by Traders to Increase Prices in Delhi

*28. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cold storage facilities are being used by the traders to increase the prices of consumer goods like vegetables, eggs, etc., in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken against the traders who are hoarding such items in the cold storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b). To prevent hoarding of vegetables by traders, cold storages in Delhi have been prohibited from stocking vegetables other than potatoes. Proprietors of cold storages are prosecuted in the event of violation of this Order. As regards eggs, no such Order has been issued as cold storage of eggs is necessary for ensuring continuous supply.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Though the Minister has said in his reply that it has been prohibited. I would say that it is not correct because such complaints are coming on a large scale that hoarding of vegetables and fruits through these cold storages are there which has resulted in escalation of prices. What Government is doing to prevent all these?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This Order is being implemented very strictly. Recently we conducted raids on 13 cold storages. Only in one case we were able to detect contravention of this Order. In 12 cases there was no hoarding at all.

All the same, it is our intention to see that there is no hoarding.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The intention is good.

SHRI K. C. GEORGE. That is precisely why, Madam, I said that out of 13 raids recently conducted just 10 days back, we were able to detect only one case in the other 12 cases there was no hoarding at all All the same, we will take measures to see that these essential items of mass consumption are readily available and that hoarding and high prices are not resorted to.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Apart from Delhi, what about the other areas in the country where the same thing is continuing? Also what is being done about the charges for cold storage facilities, because those charges are very high and also have their impact on the prices?

MR. SPEAKER The question is about Delhi, and the answer is about Delhi.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He knows about all-India.

MR SPEAKER: On that, you put another Question

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN I had asked about charges. The charges are very high What is being done?

SHRI K. C. GEORGE: Cold storage is for food articles; and concessional rates are being implemented for electricity charges.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात सच है कि कुछ महीने पूर्व दिल्ली में एक अंडे की कीमत 35 पैसे थी और अब वह 50 पैसे हो गई है और कहीं-कहीं वह 55 पैसे भी है । नार्थ एवेन्यू मे एक अंडा 50 पैसे का मिलता है और कहीं पर वह 55 पैसे मे भी मिलता होगा तो क्या ऐसा इसलिए हुआ है कि अंडे विक्रेता अपने अंडो को शीतागार मे रखते हैं ? अगर इसी अनुपात मे साग सब्जियो के मूल्यो मे भी वृद्धि हुई है, तो सरकार ने उसे रोकने के लिए कौन सा कार्यवाही की है ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली मे ऐसे कितने साग-सब्जी या अंडे विक्रेता हैं जो इस सुविधा का इस्तेमाल कर रहे है और सरकार उन से कितना किराया वसूल करती है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is true that the prices of eggs went up in recent months. We called a meeting of the main poultry keepers in and around Delhi; and their complaint was that the poultry feed price has gone up. And it has no relevance to the cold storage. By the very nature of the egg, it needs cold storage, because the perishability aspect has to be taken care of (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I was only saying that basically, by their very nature, eggs need cold storage. It may vary from season to season. In summer, it may need more and in winter, we may have to take some other precaution. All the same in the light of the recent meeting that we called of the poultry keepers, we are making necessary arrangements to see that the poultry feed is provided at a lower price; and we are taking all measures to see that the provision of this item also, of mass consump- is facilitated.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr Speaker, Sir, the cold storage facility is only meant to preserve food articles for a longer time. And that is a necessity. During the season, most of the articles are available; and in the lean season and non-season, they have to be preserved. I want to know whether the Minister is going to see that it is not hoarded or he is going to attend to the preservation of the food articles I also want to know whether the Minister is going to keep Mr. Shastri's question in cold storage.

SHRI A C GEORGE: We cannot ignore the importance of some of these articles being kept in cold storage, so that the lean-period requirements could be met. But if there is going to be created a shortage of any particular item at any time, we shall certainly scrutinize the working of the cold storages. so that at that time, this does not result in hoarding and that the normal operation which ought to be done for preservation and storage is not converted into hoarding.

Growth Rate in Industries

*30. DR RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state·

(a) whether the growth rate in the potential production index of manufacturing industries has declined in 1975;

(b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof; and

(c) the figures for 1973, 1974 and 1975?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). Some times the Reserve Bank of India in its monthly Bulletin publishes a study of the index of "Potential" industrial production. The latest study, published in September 1975 issue of the Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India, gives estimate of the "Potential" production for 1973. No estimates for 1974 and 1975 have been made. Copy of the Bulletin is available for reference in the library of the Parliament.

The general index of industrial production compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation (Base 1970 100) which is the most widely used indicator of trends in overall industrial production is available for 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75. The index showed a growth rate of 2.5 per cent during 1974-75, decline of 0.4 per cent during 1973-74 and growth of 4.4 per cent during 1972-73. For 1975-76, although the general index is not available, data for selected industries accounting for 55 per cent of the weight in the index available for April—November 1975 show that industrial production as a whole is likely to have increased during this period

DR RANEN SEN: From the statement as well as from the report of the Reserve Bank it is quite evident that the index of production has been fluctuating between 1972 and 1975. So, may I know whether this imbalance or fluctuation in production is due to certain constraints namely credit squeeze, higher prices of industrial raw materials etc., which are made an alibi by the industrialists for saying that there is a recession?

SHRI T A. PAI. The question refers to what is known as potential industrial production statistics by the Reserve Bank. Unfortunately, all the figures are given up to 1973 only. The potential industrial production index is not based on the capacity created, but the higher production reached in any one particular industry in a particular period in this country measured by the current production. Therefore, in the absence of any up-to-date figures up to 1975, this is only an intellectually satisfying exercise for the statisticians. So far as we are concerned, Government go by the available figures of CS and compare the first quarter of this year with the first quarter of last year etc. The production increase in the second period has been about 4.5 per cent, and hope that conditions will increase in the subsequent periods But it is a fact that 50 per cent of all the industries responsible for contribution to the industrial index figure have shown considerable increase. The public sector, in fact, has increased production by 15 per cent and several DGTT units by 10 per cent There are units like textiles and automobiles, particularly cars, where the production has gone down and small items like fans and others which are dependent upon construction activity being taken up, have again shown a small decline Government is taking appropriate action everywhere, because it is keeping an eye closely over production figures

We do not consider that non-availability of any item can be considered as recession. I have been going into the production figures of essential commodities. While WIMCO has been on strike for about three months there has not been any shortage of match boxes in the country. Evidently the hoarding takes place at the retail or the wholesale level in articles of ordinary consumption, and, therefore, it takes some time to adjust till free stocks are released into the market. However, merely because at a point of time any industrial production is not being sold, it cannot be considered as recession.

DR. RANEN SEN: The Reserve Bank report mentions—I am quoting

from the newspaper report—"slackening of production activity as a result of the cumulative impact of several factors such as food shortage, shortage of agricultural raw materials etc." May I know whether particularly during 1974 and 1975, these shortages and these constraints have been overcome by the Government, so that production can rise at a faster speed?

SHRI T. A. PAI: All the constraints that were there in 1973 as a result of the Reserve Bank Bulletin Report, are no longer there. The position of power supply has improved. Industrial relations are better and raw-materials are available in plenty. I think the only complaint is that whatever is being produced is not being sold quickly. Except this, all the constraints have been removed and we will have to see that conditions are created where even the demand catches up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE May I know from the hon. Minister what is the utility of having a study in September 1975 of the potential industrial production in the country in 1973, that is, more than two years after? I take it that the results of this study should be for use in future. I would like to know, even after two years, whether it has been ascertained what was the potential industrial production. What steps have been taken to find out whether the potential industrial production capacity was reached or not, if I understand your potential industrial production correctly?

SHRI T. A. PAI: This is not the information which the Government is collecting. The Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank has been collecting it and is publishing it. As I said, it is mostly an exercise for satisfying their intellectual curiosity. But, so far as the Government is concerned, we do not go by these figures, though they may give an indication of what was achieved in this country and what we are capable of achieving. This does not take into consideration the fresh capacity whose potential is not taken into account.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: May I know, if he has any intellect, by exercising that intellect, whether the Government has tried to find out what is the result of that study made by the Reserve Bank of India?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want them to enter into an argument and discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Consumer Goods Industries in Public Sector

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*31. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises made a recommendation to his Ministry to bring a number of consumer goods industries under the public sector;

(b) whether the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation is reported to have come out with a plan which has hardly any resemblance with the original recommendation of the Bureau; and

(c) the salient features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The programme drawn up by the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation is on its own initiative. This programme envisages consumer cooperatives undertaking manufacture of selected consumer articles of mass consumption either independently or in collaboration with, existing public sector/private sector undertakings having un-utilised capacity.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: According to my information, it seems that the information of the Minister in regard to part (c) of the answer is not very correct. So, I do not want to enter into an argument with him. The Minister said that the co-operatives are now asked to participate in the production of various consumer articles with public sector and private sector. Sir, if I understood correctly, the Government has decided that the co-operatives should participate in the production of bread, woollen hosiery, cotton, washing soap, detergent, electric bulbs and toothpaste, etc. with the public sector and the private sector. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that only in the production of bread the public sector is involved and in all other productions, the co-operatives will have to co-operate or participate with the private sector for the production of these things?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): In response to the Estimates Committee's Report, the Bureau has been trying to get into an exercise as to what things are to be made in the public sector, so far as the consumer articles are concerned. But even before that, I would like to point out that sugar, for instance, is increasingly produced in the co-operative sector. In the 5th Five Year Plan, most of the production is coming from the co-operative sector. So far as cement is concerned, if the scheme approved in the 5th Plan for the Cement Corporation goes through, the public sector will have 50 per cent of the share of the cement production in this country. If the paper scheme of the Hindustan Paper and also other States' units goes through, I think, before long, we should be able to achieve 20 per cent of the share. With the setting up of the National Textile Corporation, we are already having 20 per cent of the share in the textile. So, it is not as if we have not worked out a plan, so far as mass consumption articles are concerned. These are items which we find would be required by the common people and it would be possible through the network of co-operatives, if they can utilise their unutilised capacity or if they have the capacity to produce, to provide these items throughout the country so that there is one common brand of article of everyday consumption and could be made available to those with an income of Rs. 500 and below.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There are so many ifs and buts in regard to the Five Year Plan. I wish him well. Let all those wishes come true.

I want to know whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Public Enterprises have suggested to the Ministry that it should take over 14 industries which are producing these items of mass consumption and, if so, whether that has been accepted and, if not, why it has not been accepted. Also, I want to know whether it is a fact that the Government have received a memorandum from the FICCI saying that certain incentive schemes should be proposed so that the private sector can help the Government in producing the items of mass consumption and whether it is a fact that the present policy of the Government would indirectly meet the FICCI's suggestion to put through the incentive schemes.

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is not true at all to say that the Bureau of Public Enterprises has ever suggested our taking over all these industries. In fact, they are still looking into the problem of what are the industries and all that. We do not know what the Bureau is doing. So far as the suggestion from FICCI is concerned, I do not remember having received any such suggestion. They have a right to submit any memorandum as anybody else in the country. But the decisions are not being taken because it is submitted by somebody. The decision will be taken entirely on the merits of the case.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know whether the Government have received any recommendations in regard to this matter from the Bureau of Public Enterprises?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Not yet

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know from the Government whether, while considering the production of essential items in the public sector, through cooperative, the Government will consider the needs of the vast masses who do not have the purchasing power instead of limiting the production both through cooperatives as well as through the existing public sector only to the class which has the purchasing power? What is the plan of the Government to have the production of essential commodities for the masses?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It all depends up on what we classify as essential commodities. So far as essential commodities are concerned, the plan is to increase their production through the existing capacity in the private sector and also through a larger share of production in the public sector or the cooperative sector. About the articles that are mentioned, like, toothpaste, etc., they are not of mass consumption. But these items go in computing the cost of living index. It would be prudent to see that these articles are also made available at reasonable prices so that in computing the cost of living index, we do not inflate their prices unnecessarily.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: About the articles like tooth-paste, etc, the hon. Minister has said that only a particular section of people are using them. I would like to know whether Government would discriminate people from people—because all the mass consumption goods are being produced on a large scale not by Indian Companies but by foreign companies. I would like to know whether the entire money is not going there. Therefore, I would like the Government to Indianise all the consumption goods and free them from the foreign tangle. What steps have been taken in this regard? I would like to know the concrete steps taken, through cooperatives and the public sector.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as all these mass consumption goods or even other articles are concerned, as passed by Parliament, the Bureau is looking into the problems of remittances and the large profits likely to be made on account of the large turnover of some commodities of foreign dominated companies, and appropriate action is being taken.

Licence for manufacturing Malt Extract

*32. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state·

(a) whether Cadbury Fry or any other foreign owned company have applied for restoration or fresh licence to manufacture Malt Extract; and

(b) if so, whether it would not adversely affect the indigenous manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) Messrs Cadbury-Fry (India) Private Limited, Bombay have applied for grant of an industrial licence for manufacture of malt extract, essentially for export.

(b) Government will keep in view all the relevant factors including the protection of interests of the indigenous manufacturers, when considering this application.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI May I know from the Government:

(a) whether the Government have changed its mind on implementing the foreign exchange regulations 1973, which is supposed to be a pillar in saving our precious foreign exchange

(b) whether there is any pressure on the Government from the Indian Agents or partners of the foreign owned companies to give second thought to the implementation of the act;

(c) if so, what protection the Government proposes to give to the indigenous manufacturers in the country

SHRI B P MAURYA: I will need notice for this

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: What are the other relevent factors including the interest Government have in mind of protecting the indigenous manufacturers while considering the application? And is it obligatory on the part of Government to consider the application of Cadbury-Fry (India) Private Ltd. favourably?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: So far as the licence to manufacture malt extract is concerned, whatever is left out after the captive consumption shall be compelled to be exported i.e. entire extra quantity. So far as indigenous manufacturers are concerned, if at all this application is granted a licence, they will not suffer.

Formation of comprehensive Films Policy

*33. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to expedite the finalisation of a comprehensive film policy and the formation of its implementing body; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Estimates Committee in para 3.19 of their 58th Report (1973-74) submitted to the 5th Lok Sabha had recommended the evolution of comprehensive film policy. The evolution of the national film policy in a positive direction has so far been mainly through the Film Finance Corporation and film censorship

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government if any positive steps have been taken to implement the Report that was given to the Government long ago?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: In the main body of my answer I have already stated that efforts have been made through the Film Finance Corporation by suitably enforcing the guidelines of the Corporation to give effect to this. But certain further steps will have to be taken to have a comprehensive policy, and these are under contemplation.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know if it is a fact that there is a

lot of demand for Indian Films, especially in the Middle East countries, the Caribbean and Pakistan, but up to now no positive steps have been taken to earn foreign exchange by the export of Indian films?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There is a good deal of demand for Indian films in the West Asian countries and some other countries of Africa; but it is not a fact that no efforts have been made so far for promoting exports. Efforts have been made successfully to promote exports, but further efforts are necessary to fully utilise this demand which exists for Indian films in this country.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: May I know from the hon. Minister as to what happened to the proposal of setting up a Film Council merging FFC and IMPEC with it and what steps are being taken to liberate the Indian film talents from the clutches of private finance which are primarily responsible for distorting the most powerful weapon of mass media in our country?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have not yet taken any decision regarding setting up of a Film Council.

As regards the second part of the question put by the hon. Member, this is a matter which is very controversial, and it cannot be settled by evolving a film policy. This is a matter which is mostly of an administrative nature.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Three-Nation Pact on Manufacture of Armaments

*23. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the reaction of Government to the reported three-nation—Pakistan, Iran, Turkey—pact on joint manufacturing of armaments; and

(b) whether Government have ascertained what type of weapons would be manufactured by these nations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports which suggest that talks have taken place between the three countries on the possibilities of joint manufacture of armaments. However, confirmation of a pact having been made and details of the programme of manufacture are not yet available. Anything which adds to the arms potential of Pakistan will hamper normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan.

Assistance to Iran for development of Atomic Research Laboratories

*29. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Iran made a request that assistance be given to them for the development of their atomic research laboratories; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The President of the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran visited India in December 1975 and held discussions with the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission to consider the possibilities of co-operation between India and Iran in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Further action will be taken to establish a basis of co-operation after signing of an agreement for co-operation.

स्वन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

*34. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन के लिये आवेदन पत्र देने वाले सेनानियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से अब तक कितने लोगों को पेंशन की मंजूरे मिल चुकी है

(ख) जो सेनानी पेंशन प्राप्त नहीं कर सके है उनके बारे में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है , और

(ग) ऐसे सेनानियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 31 मार्च 1974 के बाद आवेदन भेजा है तथा उनके मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) . कुल 2 36 797 आवेदन-पत्रों में से 1 08,495 मामलों में पेंशन मंजूर की गई है । शेष 1 28 302 आवेदन पत्रों में से 77 778 नामंजूर कर दिये गये हैं 49 610 मामलों में आवेदन पत्र फाइल कर दिये गये है क्योंकि उनमें जेल अथवा सहबंदी प्रमाणपत्र नहीं थे । इन मामलों में आवेदकों से अपेक्षित प्रमाण देने के लिये तथा राज्य सरकारों एवं शासित प्रशासनों से आवेदन-पत्र सत्यापित करने के लिये कहा गया था । अपेक्षित प्रमाण/सत्यापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । शेष 914 मामलों के बारे में कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1974 के बाद 42,525 आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुये है । सामान्यतः इन आवेदनपत्रों पर पेंशन की मंजूरी के लिये विचार नहीं किया जाता है फिर भी इन में से ऐसे आवेदन पत्रों पर जो 15 जुलाई, 1975 से पहले प्राप्त हुए है तथा जिनमें विलम्ब से प्रस्तुत करने के लिए वैध कारण दिये जा रहे है, गुण-दोष के आधार पर पेंशन के लिये विचार किया जाता है ।

Demand for independent Press News Service

*35 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM
SHRI VASANT SATHE

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are aware about the demand made from some quarters in the country that there should be one and independent Press News Service in the country instead of multiple services existing at present, and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government

Indian Standards Institution

*36 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution has been assigned the task of promoting the consumers' movement in India, and

(b) whether ISI will also be alert as regards the quality control for consumer goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P MAURYA) (a) No, Sir

(b) The ISI operates a Certification Marking Scheme of which quality control is an essential part The Certification Marking Scheme covers such

products, including consumer items, for which the ISI has laid down standards.

Atrocities on Harijan Families in Village Jahana-Tola under Akbarpur Police Station in District Nawada

*37. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that some 35 Harijan families were driven out and their houses were ransacked in village Jahana-Tola under Akbarpur Police Station in District Nawada; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to project their interests?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b) According to information received from the Government of Bihar, some Harijans of village Jahana within the jurisdiction of Akbarpur Police-station in Nawada district had constructed 35 huts on a piece of land reported to have been purchased by one Shri Binda Singh of the village. Shri Binda Singh is alleged to have got those huts demolished on November 26, 1975. On a complaint lodged by the Harijans a case under section 148/436/326/307 and Section 25/27 of the Arms Act was registered in Akbarpur Police Station. Two accused persons, including Shri Binda Singh have been arrested and the remaining four have surrendered to the court. Investigation of the case is in progress.

Restriction on Piece Work Profit in Ordnance Factories

*38. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether restriction on piece work profit in ordnance factories had resulted in growing discontent amongst the employees; and

(b) whether the two Federations have lodged strong protests; and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VITHAL GADGIL): (a) and (b). Following the issue of Government orders relating to the calculation of earnings payable to piece workers in the light of revised pay scales wherein a limit of 50 per cent on piece work profit was imposed, there have been a few representations from some of the unions. Communications have also been received from the President, All India Defence Employees Federation suggesting removal of the ceiling. These are under examination.

Pakistan concentration of troops on Indo-Pak Border

*39. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of heavy concentration of troops on Pakistani side on Indo-Pak border; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the Pakistani military forces across the border and all necessary security steps are duly taken.

Industries in Backward Areas

*40. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new industries set up in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and U. P. within the last six months;

(b) whether Government are aware that in Manipur there is no industry; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to provide industry in Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a). According to the information available following Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences were issued during the period June, 1975—November, 1975 for establishment of new undertakings in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh —

Name of State	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
West Bengal	20	9
Orissa . . .	8	5
Bihar . .	7	4
Uttar Pradesh .	25	11

(b) and (c). According to the national census of small scale industrial units conducted in 1973-74, there are 485 small scale units registered with the Director of Industries The entire State of Manipur has been declared as backward and both concessionary finance and capital subsidy facilities are available to entrepreneurs setting up industries in Manipur Besides the above mentioned facilities, subsidy on transport of raw materials and finished products limited to 50 per cent of the cost is also permissible to entrepreneurs. Two Rural Industries Projects have also been sanctioned for Manipur and financial assistance is being provided to State Government as a part of this programme.

Rural Electrification Schemes in Kerala

114. SHRI P. M. SYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for rural electrification work to the State of Kerala during the year 1975-76 and the actual expenditure incurred so far;

(b) what progress has been made in the implementation of these schemes; and

(c) the number of new schemes proposed to be taken up by Rural Electrification Corporation in that State in 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. has during 1975-76 so far sanctioned four rural electrification schemes of the Kerala State Electricity Board for a total loan assistance of Rs 1 41 crores These schemes envisage energisation of 1398 pumpsets and provision of electricity to 310 small industries in 95 villages. The schemes are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 5 years The amount of loan sanctioned by the Corporation is also disbursed in instalments The first year's instalments amounting to Rs 43.9 lakhs for the above schemes are due for disbursement during the current year, and the schemes are still not off the ground.

(c). Further loan assistance to Kerala State Electricity Board will depend upon the number of schemes sponsored by it and approved by the Corporation in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by it. At present 3 schemes for a total loan amount of Rs. 1.25 crores are under consideration of the Corporation.

Large and Medium Industries in Tripura

115. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 67 lakhs were allotted for the large and medium industries in the 1975-76 plan of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the action taken upto date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 70.45 lakhs for "Large and Medium Industries" was made in 1975-76 Annual Plan of Tripura. As against this, the likely expenditure during the year 1975-76 has been estimated at Rs. 67.25 lakhs by Tripura Government.

The scheme-wise break-up of the approved Plan provision and the anticipated expenditure during 1975-76 is given below:—

(Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Approved Plan provision for 1975-76	Anticipated expenditure during 1975-76
1. Paper Mill .	3·00	3·00
2. Jute Mill . .	55·00	55·00
3. Sugar Mill .	5·00	5·00
4. Absorbent Cotton Plant . . .	0·50	—
5. Training Programme . . .	0·65	0·65
6. Tea Industry .	2·00	—
7. Metric System .	0·30	0·30
8. Geological Cell .	1·00	1·00
9. Proposed Financial Corpn. . .	2·00	2·00
10. Feasibility Reports and Establishment for implementation of projects. . .	1·00	0·30
TOTAL	70·45	67·25

Detenus under M.I.S.A. and D.I.R. in Tihar Jail

116. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether detenus under M.I.S.A. and D.I.R. lodged in Tihar Jail are given sub-standard and unbalanced diet;

(b) whether they are not given either sufficient warm clothing or winter bedding; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). No, Sir.

(b). No, Sir. All prisoners including detenus are given sufficient warm clothing and adequate winter bedding according to the prescribed scales.

(c). In view of (a) and (b), no action is considered necessary.

पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक विद्युत की आवश्यकता

117. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक उद्योग तथा कृषि के लिये विद्युत की कितनी आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(ख) पांचवीं योजना के अंत तक इसकी कितनी पूर्ति हो सकेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) नौवें वार्षिक विद्युत सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, पांचवीं योजना के अंत तक उद्योग और कृषि के क्षेत्रों के लिए विद्युत की आवश्यकता क्रमश : 87,400

मिलियन यूनिट तथा 14,800 मिलियन यूनिट आंकी गई है।

(ख) पांचवीं योजना के दौरान जिन विद्युत परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया जाना है उनके चालू हो जाने पर, अर्थव्यवस्था के प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी की जा सकेंगी।

'आर्य भट्ट' का छोड़ा जाना

118. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या [illegible] करेंगे कि

(क) हाल ही में अन्तरिक्ष में 'आर्य भट्ट' छोड़े जाने के परिणामस्वरूप भारत को क्या लाभ प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या भारत ऐसे उपग्रह बनाने में पूर्णतया सक्षम है ;

(ग) क्या रूस से छोडा गया 'आर्य भट्ट' उपग्रह भारत में रूसी यंत्रों की मदद से बनाया गया था ; और

(घ) उस उपग्रह की कुल लागत कितनी थी और रूस ने इसके लिये कितनी सहायता दी थी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, परमाणु-ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) आर्य-भट्ट ने उपग्रहों के डिजाइन और निर्माण में भारत को क्षमता स्थापित की है। इसके द्वारा उपग्रह से आंकडों को ग्रहण करने, उनका विश्लेषण और व्याख्या करने में तथा उपग्रह पर आवश्यक प्रयोग करने के लिए भूमि से उपग्रह के नियंत्रण में भी हमारी क्षमता स्थापित हुई है। इस अनुभव के द्वारा भारत के लिए उपयोग संबंधी प्रयोजनों के लिए अब अधिक परिष्कृत उपग्रहों का डिजाइन और निर्माण करना संभव हो गया है—जैसे संचार और भू-संसाधनों के सर्वेक्षण उपग्रह।

(ख) जी हां, । लेकिन कुछ उपकरण जो कि स्वदेश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, आयात करने पडेंगे ।

(ग) सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ द्वारा नि.शुल्क प्रदान किए गए सौ पैनलों, रासायनिक बैटरियों, प्रक्षण बोतलों और दो टेप-रिकार्डरों के अतिरिक्त आयभट्ट में प्रयुक्त हुए सभी प्रौद्योगिकीय और वैज्ञानिक उपकरण देश में ही डिजाइन और निर्मित किए गए थे : जो अन्तरिक्ष-परिमाणी-कृत उपकरण देश में उपलब्ध नही थे, वे विभिन्न देशों से क्रय किए गए।

(घ) आर्यभट्ट परियोजना की कुल लागत 5.09 करोड़ रुपये है। निर्मित अवसरचना की लागत के अतिरिक्त उपग्रह की वास्तविक लागत 3.5 करोड रुपये है। उपग्रह को छोडने के अलावा सोवियत सघ ने टेप-रिकार्डर, रासायनिक बैटरी, सौर सेल और प्रचरण प्रणालिया नि:शुल्क प्रदान की हैं।

Petition by Members of Parliament to commute Death sentence on two Naxalites

119. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether several Members of Parliament had submitted a petition to the President of India requesting him to commute the death sentence imposed by the Court on two political prisoners who were involved in Naxalite activities;

(b) whether the mercy petition presented to the President of India on behalf of these prisoners had been rejected and consequently they were hanged;

(c) whether these executions were the first in post-independent India in which political prisoners were hanged; and

(d) the reasons for not granting their mercy petition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Hon'ble Members of Parliament are presumably referring to the death sentences on prisoners Gunnala Kishta Goud and Jangam Bhoomiah of Andhra Pradesh. Some M.Ps' had written for commutation of their Death Sentence.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The sentences of death awarded in these two cases were for committing criminal offence of murder

(d) Mercy petitions are considered by the President on merits of each case.

Atrocities by Police on Harijan Women of Banda District, U.P.

120. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent atrocities committed by police personnel of Uttar Pradesh in Banda district on Harijan women; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports about alleged wrongful confinement and rape of girls belonging to the Kol community in District Banda

According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, a report was lodged with the police authorities of District Banda on the 15th December, 1975 alleging that four girls belonging to the Kol community had been kept wrongfully confined in the Ranipur Dak Bungalow on 30.11.1975/1.12.1975 and raped by four persons including a sub-inspector of police, an official of the Forest Department and a forest guard. A case under section 376/342/323/161 IPC and Section 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act was registered against the four accused persons at P.S. Manikpur. The accused sub-inspector has been placed under suspension and transferred to the lines Action has also been initiated to have the forest official and the forest guard placed under suspension and transferred from that area The case is being investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department under the close supervision of the S.P. Special Investigation Branch

Distribution of Anti-Government Literature in Gujarat

121. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that literature against Government and its policies is being distributed freely in Gujarat by persons belonging to RSS, Jamait-e-Islami, Naxalites and Anand Margis; and

(b) the action Central Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) According to the report received from the Government of Gujarat, while no literature against Government and their policies is being distributed freely in Gujarat by persons belonging to R.S.S., Jamait-e Islami, Naxalities and Anand Margis, literature protesting against Emergency and supporting R.S.S. has been found in circulation at Ahmedabad and some other places in the State.

(b) The State Government has been asked to trace the origin of this clandestine activity and to take steps to put it down.

Employment of Rural and Urban Youth

122. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for a provision of the employment of rural youth as well as the urban youth in this year apart from the limited opportunity given to them by Apprenticeship Act;

(b) whether the apprentice trainee recruitment under 20-Pomt programme is not being responded by the big industrial houses through public announcement; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL): (a) Bulk of employment opportunities both for rural as well as urban would be provided through the implementation of Plan programmes in different sectors, such, as, agriculture, irrigation power generation, command area development of major irrigation systems, cottage small and medium industries, social services, trade, commerce and other tertiary and allied activities etc All these programmes would generate substantial job opportunities for the youth also, besides others. In addition, a new scheme for training 30 000 carpet-weavers in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and other States is being taken up for implementation. This scheme will provide employment opportunities almost exclusively to the rural and urban youth.

'(b) No, Sir.

'(c) Does not arise.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Faizabad Division

123. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for pension from freedom fighters from Faizabad division of Uttar Pradesh still pending with the Ministry; and

(b) the reasons for delay in disposing them off and the time by which all the pending applications from Faizabad division are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN). (a) The number of pending applications for pension from Freedom Fighters from Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh are —

General	138
INA	3
Total·	141

(b) In all the 138 general cases, the applicants have not been able to give adequate documentary evidence in support of their political sufferings The State Government have been requested to get these claims verified and send their recommendations on the eligibility of these applicants for the grant of Central pension Only on receipt of acceptable evidence either directly from the applicants or State Government on their eligibility, can these cases be disposed of.

The three cases of INA are under consideration.

Inquiry against Officers of Ordinance Factory at Shahjahanpur

124. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD· Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a C.B.I. enquiry was instituted recently against several

senior officers of the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, U.P.;

(b) if so, what action has been taken as a result of the enquiry; and

(c) how many officers were involved and the nature of charges instituted against them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A case has been registered on 24th November 1975 and it is under investigation by CBI.

(c) Two officials are involved They are alleged to have shown favours to a private party in the matter of supply of materials to the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.

लोक सभा और विधान सभा के सदस्यों के साथ कार्य-व्यवहार के लिए अनुदेश

125. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने लोक सभा के सदस्यों के साथ 'आफिशियल डीलिंग्स' (सरकारी कार्य-व्यवहार) सुचारू रूप से करने के लिये नवम्बर, 1974 में अनुदेश जारी किये थे और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन अनुदेशों मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान।

(ख) इन अनुदेशों में निम्नलिखित बातों के लिए मार्ग-निर्देशन दिए गए हैं :

(i) संसद् तथा राज्य विधान मंडलों के सदस्यों के प्रति उनके सार्वजनिक कर्तव्यों और संवैधानिक स्थिति के अनुकूल शिष्टाचार तथा सम्मान व्यक्त करने की आवश्यकता पर बल देते हुए प्रशासन तथा संसद् और राज्य विधान मंडलों के सदस्यों के बीच आफिशियल डीलिंग्ज, (सरकारी कार्य व्यवहार) में उचित कार्यविधि का अपनाया जाना ।

(ii) संसद् तथा राज्य विधान मंडलों के सदस्यों के साथ मिलने की कार्य विधि ;

(iii) राजकीय समारोहों में उनके लिए बैठने की उचित व्यवस्था ;

(iv) संसद् तथा राज्य विधान मंडलों के सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों का तुरन्त निपटान किया जाना ।

इन अनुदेशों में यह भी निर्धारित किया गया है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों से यह आशा नहीं की जाती कि वे संसद् अथवा राज्य विधान मंडलों के सदस्यों से अपने निजी मामलों के प्रवर्तन के संबंध में मिलें ।

Loan to Rural Industries for Power Supply

126 SHRI R S PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation proposes to provide massive loans to rural industries for power supply, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Rural Electrification Corporation has upto 31st December, 1975 sanctioned 1046 area electrification schemes of the various State Electricity Boards for a total loan assistance of Rs. 476.91 crores. These schemes *inter-alia* envisages power supply to 1,16,523 rural industries

Export of Know-How

127. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNIDO's help has been sought for exporting our know-how; and

(b) if so, the response from UNIDO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), however, under the agreement between the Government of India and UNIDO, participates in programme of technology familiarisation and transfer through Exchange Missions and industry consultation meetings.

(b) Does not arise.

Cement Factory in Kangra District, H.P.

128. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of setting up a Cement Factory at Samloti in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the likely date by which the factory would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A letter of intent was granted to the Himachal Pradesh Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for setting up a cement plant at Samloti for a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.08 crores. The Corporation has now informed that their Consultants have recommended further geological investigation of the area. Accordingly the Corporation proposes to get the area investigated by the Geological Survey of India and the Geological Wing of the State Government. In view of this, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the final cost estimate, capacity and the likely date of commissioning of the proposed unit.

Grant of Pension to Participants of Moplah Rebellion

129. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken about giving pension to those and dependents of those who took part in the Moplah rebellion, a part of the Independence Struggle in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Morale of Security Forces

130 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further steps have been taken to maintain the high degree of morale of the Security forces deployed along the strategic border areas, since a number of provocations made by China recently; and

(b) if so, what are those steps?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) and (b). The morale of our security forces continues to be high. It has not been affected by stray incidents of provocations. They are maintaining constant vigilance on the border.

जन सम्पर्क के साधनों द्वारा सामाजिक और नैतिक सुधार लाने की योजना

131. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि रेडियो, टेलीविजन और फिल्मों के माध्यम से अश्लील व अनैतिक गानों तथा अन्य ऐसे ही कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने जन संपर्क के इन साधनों के माध्यम से सामाजिक और नैतिक सुधार लाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । शिकायतें कभी कभी फिल्मों के बारे में प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) एक विवरण सलग्न है जिसमें उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा दिया हुआ है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए सख्या LT–10002/76]

Police Atrocities on Harijan Agricultural Workers of Nalgonda Taluk, Andhra Pradesh

132. SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Andhra Pradesh in spite of repeated representations against heinous police atrocities on the Harijan agricultural workers of Nalgonda Taluk, the authorities took no steps to stop the repression and as a result of continuous police harassment many families left the village and agricultural operations of some dozens of ryots were stopped and dislocated; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, no such offences were committed on any Harijans or other peasants in Nalgonda Taluk. Allegations in this regard have been enquired into and found to be false.

Border Defences

133 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have strengthened the defence arrangements in the borders with Bangla Desh; and

(b) whether Government apprehend any intrusion and/or attack by imperialist agencies from across borders?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) There has been persistent false and malicious propaganda against India about troop concentration and even about military pressures and threats against Bangladesh. Such propaganda is obviously intended to heighten tension and misunderstanding between India and Bangladesh. Government of India has categorically denied that there has been any movement of Indian troops from their peace time locations anywhere along the Indo-Bangladesh border.

(b) There is no such indication at present.

Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation

134. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Backward Area Industrial Development Corporation is still under consideration of the Government

स्टाकाना पनबिजली परियोजना का निर्माण

135. श्री कुतोक बाकुला : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आज तक स्टाकना पन-बिजली परियोजना पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की जा चुकी है और इन पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च करने का अनुमान था ;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना का निर्माण-कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० शिवदेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार से प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार, मार्च, 1975 तक इस परियोजना पर कुल 161.94 लाख रुपये व्यय हुए है । प्रारंभ मे परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत, जो 1969 मे 231 लाख रुपये थी, संशोधन किए जाने पर अप्रैल, 1975 मे 2240.24 लाख रुपये आंकी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार एक समिति बनाई गई है जो परियोजना संबंधी सभी पहलुओं की जांच करेगी और परियोजना की ऊंची लागत को कम करने की संभावना का मूल्यांकन करेगी । यह बताया गया है कि इस समिति की रिपोर्ट आने तक परियोजना का कार्य रोक दिया गया है ।

Warning to Malayalam Daily "Deshabhiman" to reproducing a Cartoon from Shanker's Weekly

136 SHRI A K GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malayalam daily "Deshabhiman" was warned for reproducing a Cartoon published in Shanker's Weekly; and

(b) whether no action was taken against Shanker's Weekly for the publication of the Cartoon; and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The Editor was orally advised by the State Censor of the Government of Kerala not to reproduce objectionable material.

(b) No, Sir.

Rape of Harijan Girls in Ranipur Forests in Banda District, U.P.

137. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that three young Harijan girls were raped by a police officer and a forest official in Ranipur forest in Banda District in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what punishment has been given to these criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh a report was lodged with the police authorities of District Banda on the 15th December, 1975 alleging that four girls belonging to the Kol community had been kept wrongfully confined in the Ranipur Dak Bungalow on 30th November, 1975/1st December, 1975 and raped by four persons including a sub-inspector of police, an official of the Forest Department and a forest guard. A case under section 376 342 323|161 IPC and Section 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act was registered against the four accused persons at P.S. Manikpur. The accused sub-inspector has been placed under suspension and transferred to the lines. Action has also been initiated to have the forest official and the forest guard placed under suspension and transferred from that area. The case is being investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department under the close supervision of the S.P. Special Investigation Branch.

Seminar on Supply of Power in Rural Areas

138. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on supply of power in rural areas was held in New Delhi in December, 1975; and

(b) if so, recommendations made and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seminar was organised jointly by Cable and Conductors Manufacturers' Association of India, Rural Electrification Corporation and National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs. The recommendations made at the Seminar have not yet been received by the Government.

20-Point Programme of Prime Minister

139 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the progress made so far of the 20-point programme in physical and financial terms, with particular reference to reduction of the incidence of unemployment in the urban and rural areas improvement in the economic condition of agricultural labourers and poor peasants and reduction of the population below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K GUJRAL): A statement indicating the progress of implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10003/76]. The programme contains a number of measures which would generate additional employment and income, raise productivity and provide relief to the weaker sections

Substantial progress under the Programme has been achieved during the last six months. Poverty, however, cannot be removed in a short time. The implementation of the programme along with other programmes under the Plan would undoubtedly make a dent on poverty. It is too early to quantify the impact of the 20-Point Programme on macro-economic variables like employment etc.

Maltreatment of Political Prisoners

140. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received repeated complaints against maltreatment and inhuman condition of political prisoners detained in different jails in almost all the States in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A few complaints relating to maltreatment and inadequacy of amenities provided to prisoners in some of the jails in three States only are reported to have been received. These were promptly looked into and corrective action applied by State Governments in cases where complaints were found genuine. By far and large complaints were not found correct.

Activities of American-Based Multinational Corporations

141. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attetion has been drawn to the report in "New York Times" of the 11th May, 1975 that the American-based multi-national corporations are used to shield the covert CIA activities abroad;

(b) if so, whether investigations have been made to find out whether such a situation exists in India; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to prevent CIA activities in India under the cover of American-based multinational corporations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government is aware of the scope for links between CIA activities and the operations of multinational corporations. Utmost vigilance is maintained in this regard. It will not be in public interest to disclose the steps taken in this matter.

Equipment used in Aryabhata

142. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the equipment used in Aryabhata is indigenous; and

(b) if not, the extent of foreign collaboration therein?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Except for the Solar Panels, chemical batteries, spin bottles and two tape recorders which were supplied free by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, all technological and scientific equipment used in Aryabhata was indigenously designed and fabricated. Space-qualified Components not available within the country were purchased from various Countries.

Watches in Small Scale Sector

143. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present total annual capacity for watches and alarm clocks in the existing watch manufacturing units in the country and their projected demand;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to set up at least one unit in the Small Scale Sector in each State for the watches and alarm clocks to fill the gap between demand and production; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide necessary know-how, procure components etc. for such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) The estimated demand by the end of 1978-79 for watches, alarm time-pieces and clocks is as under:—

Watches .	60 lakhs pieces per annum;
Time-pieces	20 lakhs numbers per annum;
Clocks	3 lakhs numbers per annum.

The existing total capacity for these items in the organised sector is as follows:—

Watches	16 39 lakhs pieces per annum;
Alarm Time-pieces	13 35 lakhs numbers per annum;
Clocks . . .	3 15 lakhs numbers per annum.

In addition, Government have further approved annual capacity as follows:—

Watches . .	23·40 lakhs
Alarm Time-pieces .	Nil
Clocks	Nil

In the Small Scale Sector the approved and annual capacity for wrist watches is 6.58 lakh numbers

(b) The Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) has adopted a programme of setting up initially one unit in one State in the small scale sector for the assembly and progressive manufacture of wrist watches and parts. 13 proposals from different States have so far been approved. There is no such programme for alarm clocks.

(c) The know-how to the extent necessary would be available from M/s Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore. The approved units are allowed to procure imported parts and components of the movement in c.k.d. condition which are progressively reduced over a period of time.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute

144 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what fresh attempts have been made to find a solution to the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka and with what success;

(b) whether Government intend to honour its assurance given on the floor of the House on 19th August, 1974 that the dispute would be solved before the next Lok Sabha elections: and

(c) if so, how does it propose to proceed and what is the schedule of work on that behalf?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY) (a) to (c) The Government has been continuously pursuing its efforts to find a solution to this dispute and it would not be in the interests of successful pursuit of these efforts to give out any details at this stage.

उत्तर प्रदेश में परमाणु बिजली केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए अर्जित भूमि के मुआवजे का भुगतान

145. **श्री हरी सिंह** क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नरौरा, जिला बुलन्दशहर उत्तर प्रदेश में परमाणु बिजली केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिये ग्राम नरौरा के किसानों से ली गई भूमि के मुआवजे की बकाया राशि का अभी तक उन्हें भुगतान नहीं किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) . जिला बुलदशहर के ग्राम नरौरा के किसानों से ली गई भूमि के मुआवजे का भुगतान कलक्टर द्वारा दिये गए अधिनर्यण के अनुसार किया जा चुका है । अनुपस्थित व्यक्तियों के मुआवजे की रकम राजस्व खाते में जमा करा दी गई है तथा ऐसे व्यक्तियों के मांगने पर अदा कर दी जायेगी ।

Stock Position of Coal in May, 1975

146. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether production of raw coal and washed coal by N C D C. in May, 1975 was lower than in April, 1975;

(b) if so, reasons therefor, and

(c) what was the stock position in May, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The production was lower because of the following reasons —

(i) Excessive heat affecting manual quarry working,

(ii) Power interruption and load shedding,

(iii) High absenteeism of workmen due to marriage season,

(iv) Heavy stock congestion in depots and fire in stocks, and

(v) Temporary diversion of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery to over-burden till the stock goes down

(c) 17·9 lakh tonnes

DAVP and State Government Advertisements to Dailies Published from Eastern and North-Eastern Region States

147 SHRI TUNA ORAON Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether district level small dailies like Dainik Chandrabhaga (Suri, West Bengal), Dainik Damodar (Burdwan, West Bengal), Swikriti (Burdwan, West Bengal) Dainik Janapad (Tripura), Dainik Prantajyoti (Silchar, Assam), are deprived of DAVP and State Government advertisements; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Government is making increasing use of small and medium newspapers for release of advertisements. Dainik Chandrabhaga, Danik Prantajyoti and Swikriti have shown no interest in DAVP advertisements. No communication of any kind has been received from these papers

Dainik Damodar approached DAVP in September, 1975. After the completion of formalities, advertisements are now being issued to the paper.

Dainink Janpad is also receiving DAVP advertisements.

The State Governments release their advertisements direct to the papers.

Complaints of Black Marketing in Newsprint

148. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the action taken against the persons against whom complaints of black marketing in newsprint have been received by Government during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to discourage this tendency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A statement is laid on Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10004/76.]

(b) So far as the imported newsprint is concerned, action is taken under the relevant Section of the Import and Export (Control Act, 1947 to deny import licences or allotment of imported material and for launching prosecution under the Act against those who are found guilty of misuse of the imported newsprint wherever necessary.

Newspapers receiving newsprint are required to submit Chartered Accountant certificates for consumption of the newsprint for the purpose for which it is allotted in the previous year along with the application for newsprint allotment. New newspapers are required to execute bond duly guaranteed by scheduled banks for 10 per cent of the value of the quantity applied for and the bonds are released only on receipt of satisfactory evidence of consumption as certified by Chartered Accountant.

Scheme for setting up an International News Agency

149. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up an international news agency has been kept in abeyance; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Subversive or Violent Activity After Promulagation of Emergency

150. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subversive or violent activity has come to the notice of Government since promulgation of Emergency;

(b) the number of police firing and lathi charges resorted to in various places during the period of Emergency; and

(c) the number of casualties, following the police action?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) While the overall law and order situation in the country has generally remained peaceful after the promulgation of Emergency, Government are aware of the underground activities of some extremist and militant groups to disrupt public life. Government have been taking appropriate steps from time to time to deal with them.

(b) and (c). No case of police firing or lathi charge has been reported by the Governments of Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim and the Union Territory Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep. The information is awaited from other State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Achievement of Target Fixed for Rural Electrification for 1975-76

151. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of rural electrification fo rthe year 1975-76 has been fully achieved; and

(b) if so, what are the new proposals for the next financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) An assessment of achievement of rural elecctrification against the targets during 1975-76 will be done after the financial year is over.

(b) The programme for rural electrification during 1976-77 has not yet been finalised.

चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में उद्योग

152. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वाधीनता के बाद केवल चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में ही उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना बना रही है कि उद्योगों की स्थापना के मामले में उन क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये जहां उद्योगों की स्थापना नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य): (क) से (घ) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया है । देखिए संख्या** LT–10005/76]

Paper and Pulp Mill in Tripura

153. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical team met on the 2nd April, 1975 to discuss the prospect of paper and pulp mill in Tripura;

(b) if so, the decision taken in that meeting; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the report of the Team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The facts of the matter are being ascertained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House

Payment of Loans and Bills for Communication Facilities by News Agencies

154. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the news agencies have not paid back Government loans and bills for communications facilities, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) The Samachar Bharati has not paid back the following loans:—

Sanctioned amount of instalment	Repayment due on	Amount
Rs.		Rs.
(i) 75,000 on 5-5-1967	1-1-72	7,500
	1-173	7,500
	1-174	7,500
	1-1-75	7,500
	1-1-76	7,500
	TOTAL	37,500
(ii) 75,000 on 21-2-69	14-2-74	7,500
	14-2-75	7,500
	TOTAL	15,000
GRAND TOTAL		52,500

Interest on the defaulted amount at the rate of 8-1/2 per cent per annum is extra.

The Samachar Bharati has been asked to pay up the arrears immediately.

So far as communication facilities provided by Posts and Telegraphs are concerned, certain amounts were outstanding as on 18th December, 1975 as indicated below:—

Name of Agency	Circuits	Telephones	Telegraphs	Total
	(Figures in thousand of Rupees)			
U.N.I.	628	26	56	710
P.T.I.	119	28	12	159
Samachar Bharati	196	18	9	223
Hindustan Samachar	151	5	35	191
TOTAL	1094	77	112	1283

Action is being taken to recover the arrears.

Consumption Pattern of various Sources of Energy

155. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption pattern of various sources of energy have shown a distinct shift over the past decade;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what special efforts are made/proposed for discouraging the use of oil as fuel and restoring coal as the primary source of energy in view of the vast coal potential in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The shares of direct use of coal and non-conventional forms of energy declined while the shares of direct use of oil and electricity registered increases during the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71.

(b) The shares of various forms of energy in the over-all energy consumption in terms of coal replacement measure in 1960-61 an 1970-71 are indicated below:—

	1960-61	1970-71
Coal (Direct use)	16·3%	13·8·%
Oil (Direct use) .	17·6%	25·9%
Electricity . .	6·3%	12·6%
Non-commercial sources .	59·8%	47·7%

The use of coal as a primary source of energy increased from 47.1 million tonnes in 1960-61 to 68.5 million tonnes during 1970-71.

(c) Following the increase in the price of oil since October, 1973 and the consequent changes in the world enrgy situation, several measures were initiated mainly to reduce oil consumption in the various sectors of the economy. These include:

(i) Fiscal measures in respect of various petroleum products to reduce their consumption.

(ii) Conversion of oil firing to coal firing of boilers in industries wherever feasible.

(iii) Conversion of some of the thermal power stations which are operating on oil to coal firing. In addition, measures were taken to reduce secondary use of oil at thermal stations.

(iv) Initiation of steps to improve efficiency of utilisation of oil products in industries and power and Railway sectors.

Several long term measures are also being taken to deal with the situation These include·

(i) Use of coal as a feed stock for fertilizer. as far as possible.

(ii) Production of soft coke and its promotion for domestic use.

(iii) Evolving of policy measures to guide the energy economy.

अखबारी कागज की कमी और उसके मूल्य में वृद्धि

156. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखबारी कागज की कमी तथा उसके मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण अनेक समाचार-पत्रों के सामने संकट खड़ा हो गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि समाचार-पत्र बन्द न हों तथा बेरोजगारी की समस्या भी खड़ी न हो ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : इस समय अखबारी कागज की कोई कमी नहीं है । जहां तक अखबारी कागज की कीमत मे वृद्धि का सम्बन्ध है, समाचार पत्र अपनी हकदारी नेपा अखबारी कागज में ले सकते है, जो अपेक्षाकृत सस्ता है । यह उनकी आवश्यकता की मात्रा पर निर्भर करता है ।

Production of Cement

157. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed control on price and distribution of cement in October last;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total production of cement in 1974 and 1975; and

(d) the rate at which a bag of cement is being sold in open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Price and distribution of cement have been under control in terms of Cement Control Order, 1967. However, certain special varieties of cement like Hydrophobic cement and grey cement of specific surface not less than 3500 cm ^{2}/g. etc. which were earlier outside the purview of price and distribution control, were also brought under control with effect from 1st October, 1975.

(b) During 1974 onwards, it was observed that some cement producers started manufacturing special varieties of cement in large quantities and selling them at very high prices to the general public. The manufacture of these varieties of cement in such large quantities affected the production of ordinary (Controlled) varieties of cement for supply to the general public as well as to Government Departments. Control was, therefore, imposed on the price and distribution of such special varieties of Cement also from 1st October, 1975.

(c) The production of cement during 1974 and 1975 was 14.27 million tonnes and 16.00 million tonnes (approximately), respectively.

(d) The retail sale price of cement is fixed by the respective State authorities taking into account the F.O.R. Price fixed by the Central Government, local 'on cost' charges as well as the rate of Sales Tax. Octroi charges applicable in a particular State/area. The price, therefore, varies from State to State However, in most of the States, the retail price ranges between Rs. 20/- and 21/- per bag of cement.

SITE Programme in Economically Backward Regions

158. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether SITE programme have been launched covering some of the economically backward regions of the country; and

(b) the time by which it is proposed to cover the rest of the economically backward regions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The experiment which commenced on 1st August, 1975, concludes on 31st July, 1976, and will cover only the six States as indicated below:

(1) Rajasthan
(2) Bihar
(3) Orissa
(4) Madhya Pradesh
(5) Andhra Pradesh
(6) Karnataka.

It is not feasible to extend the experiment to other areas. Attempts are, however, being made to continue coverage in some of the SITE villages after July, 1976

Accidents in Coal Mine Areas of Asansol

159 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there were two serious mine accidents in coal mine areas of Asansol within a week,

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) what steps Government have taken against those officials whose negligence has cost the lives of the mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT) (a) There were two serious mine accidents in Raniganj Coalfields near Asansol one on 5 12 75 in Modern Satgram Colliery and the other on 18-12-75 in Chinakuri Colliery

(b) The details of the above two accidents are given below —

(i) In Modren Satgram Unit of Jemehari Colliery under the Eastern Coalfields Limited on 5th December 1975 at about 6 45 A M, three persons were killed due to roof fall

(ii) In Chinakuri 1 2 Pits Colliery under the Eastern Coalfields Limited on 18th December 1975 at about 4 40 A M there was an accident due to roof fall in which 3 persons died two were seriously injured and one received minor injury

(c) Senior officers of the Eastern Coalfields, and the Directorate General of Mines Safety have separately enquired into the above accidents. Based on the findings of the above enquiries, necessary action would be taken

Restarting of damaged T V Studio

160 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Ministry of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether one of the T V Studios was damaged and rendered useless,

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) whether the studio has been repaired and made serviceable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The damage was caused by a fire on 28-6 75 at about 16 30 hours There was damage to the studio building acoustic treatment and other technical control areas

(c) Yes Sir

Nationalization of Engineering Units

161 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the three engineering units Braithwaite, Burn and Indian Standard Wagons are going to be nationalised,

(b) whether Government are offering compensation to the owners of these engineering units, and

(c) if so, the amounts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The details are being worked out

Financial help for Industries in Kerala

162. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the scheme of Kerala State Industrial Ministry of setting 10,000 industries in Kerala with the available raw matrials and man power; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have extended its financial help for this industrial development in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURIA): (a) and (b). In their Plan proposals submitted to the Planning Commission, the State Government have indicated a target of setting up 10,500 industrial units during the Fifth Plan. Of these, 500 were set up during 1974-75, the likely achievement for 1975-76 is stated to be 1,000 units and the target for 1976-77 to be 2,000 units. The State Gevernment have furnished their financial requirements on the basis of these targets. The overall size of the State Plan will be finalised by the Planning Commission after discussions with the State Government.

Peace Efforts in Nagaland

163. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an era of peace will soon dawn on Nagaland as the current peace efforts are going on the right direction; and

(b) whether the 'Federal Government' have agreed that Mr. Phizo could lead the Naga delegation to solve the Naga problem with the Centre within the ambit of the Indian Constitution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). An Agreement was reached at Shillong on the 11th November, 1975 with the following duly authorised representatives of the Naga Underground:—

1. Shri I. Temjenba
2. Shri S. Dahru
3. Shri Veenyiyi
4. Shri Z. Ramyo
5. Shri M. Assa
6. Shri Kevi-Yallay

The Agreement reads as follows:—

(i) The representatives of the underground organisations conveyed their decision, of their volition, to accept, without condition, the Constitution of India;

(ii) It was agreed that the arms, now underground, would be brought out and deposited at appointed places. Details for giving effect to this agreement will be worked out between them and representatives of the Government, the Security Forces and the members of Liaison Committee;

(iii) It was agreed that the representatives of the underground organisations should have reasonable time to formulate other issues for discussions for final settlement.

The implementation of the Agreement is progressing satisfactorily.

Mirage Fighters

164. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to buy Mirage fighters from

France and propose to set up a Mirage Complex with the help of France; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to disclose the information asked for.

Thefts of Uranium in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh

165. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether thefts of uranium are still taking place at Jaduguda in Bihar and at Uranium Plant at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Uranium

166. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the uranium produced in our country could be marketed in the world at competitive rates, and

(b) whether India has become self sufficient in the production of Uranium and is in a position to export the same to earn handsome foreign exchange?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The uranium in India is produced at a competitive rate compared to international prices, but as it is needed for meeting our requirements, the question of export does not arise at present.

National Marketing Organisation for Small Scale Industries

167. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up national marketing organisation to assist small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The question of setting up an organisation to promote and assist small scale industries in marketing their products is under the consideration of Government.

पांचवीं योजना तैयार करना

168. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करने का विचार त्याग दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक उसे तैयार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप 1972-73 के मूल्यों के संदर्भ में तथा 1973-74 के प्रथम भाग की आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर तैयार किया गया था । देश में 1973-74 में तथा 1974-75 के वर्ष की पहली छमाही में मूल्यों में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई थी । इस अवधि में कच्चे तेल की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों में चार गुने से अधिक वृद्धि हुई और विभिन्न आयातित कच्चे माल निवेश की कीमतों में भी बहुत वृद्धि हुई । यद्यपि देश में मूल्य स्थिति कुछ सीमा तक स्थिर हुई है परन्तु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति अभी भी अनिश्चित बनी हुई है । इन परिणामों से पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना में अपनाए गए वित्तीय तथा भौतिक आकारों पर विभिन्न मात्राओं में प्रभाव पड़ा है इसलिए, पाचवी योजना में निर्दिष्ट किए गए समाधनों तथा परस्पर अग्रताओं पर फिर से विचार करना आवश्यक हो गया । आयोग में इस प्रयोजन के लिए संबंधित कार्रवाई की जाती रही है, परन्तु अनिश्चितताओं, विशेषकर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण, योजना को संपूर्ण रूप में प्रस्तुत करने में विलम्ब हुआ है ।

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

169. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of freedom fighters, State-wise who applied for pension and the number of those sanctioned pension so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10006/76.]

पटना जिले के मसौढ़ी प्रखण्ड के घोरहुआं ग्राम में नक्सलवादियों की हत्या

170. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० आर० पी० तथा पुलिस के दूसरे लोगों ने गत 3 जून, 1975 को पटना जिले में मसौढ़ी प्रखण्ड के घोरहुआं ग्राम में 15 कथित नक्सलवादियों की नशंस हत्या कर दी थी ;

(ख) क्या हत्या करने से पूर्व पुलिस ने हरिजन बस्ती को आग लगा दी थी जिसमें चार व्यक्ति जल कर मर गये ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की बिहार राज्य परिषद् तथा अन्य संगठनों एवं व्यक्तियों ने इस घटना की न्यायिक जांच की मांग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस मांग के बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान जी ।

3 जून, 1975 को जब सी० आर० पी० एफ० की एक टुकड़ी बिहार के पटना जिले में मसौढ़ी प्रखण्ड के घोरहुआं ग्राम में गश्त पर थी, तो उग्रवादियों के एक दल ने बमों तथा बन्दुकों आदि से उन पर हमला किया । मुठभेड में 15 नक्सलवादी मारे गये तथा एक घायल हुआ । पुलिस की ओर से सी० आर० पी० एफ० का एक सब-इंस्पेक्टर मारा गया तथा एक सी० आर० पी० एफ० लैंसनायक, एक सी० आर० पी० एफ० जवान तथा एक दर्जन राज्य पुलिस कर्मचारी घायल हुये । उग्रवादियों से भारी मात्रा में गोला बारूद, बम, पुलिस की वर्दियां, तलवारें, बरछियां तथा नक्सलवादी

साहित्य के अलावा 3 राइफलें, 4 बन्दूकें, एक .38 सर्विस रिवालवर बरामद की गई ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की बिहार राज्य परिषद् के मंत्री ने बिहार सरकार को न्यायिक जांच करने के लिये लिखा । राज्य सरकार ने न्यायिक जांच को आवश्यक नहीं समझा क्योंकि प्रथम तो, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने पहले ही मामले की जांच कर ली थी, दूसरे विधान सभा के वरिष्ठ सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में इस समय एक समिति मामले की जांच कर रही है ?

Non-Implementation of Prime Minister's 20-point Programme in States

171. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the HOME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Central Government has been drawn to some Press Reports that some States are not implementing properly the 20-point Programme announced by the Prime Minister;

(b) whether some prominent persons from some States have complained to the Centre about the same; and

(c) action taken by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen some press reports, particularly, about non-implementation of the 20-point Economic Programme by the State Governments of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The implementation of the 20-point Economic Programme in all the States is under constant watch and review by the Government.

Religious or Communal Riots in the Country after declaration of Emergency

173. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been no religious or communal riots in various parts of the country after the emergency was declared in the country; and

(b) the number and places of riots, if any, and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to available information, there have been no communal riots of serious nature in the country after the promulgation of emergency. In fact, the overall communal situation in the country has shown noticeable improvement after the promulgation of emergency. However, 58 minor incidents with communal overtones are reported to have occurred in various parts of the country during the period July to November, 1975. Most of these incidents had occured due to miscellaneous causes arising from private quarrels between individuals, while a few had occurred on grounds of religious dispute and land/property disputes.

C.I.A. Activities in India

176. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.I.A. activities in the country have increased;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ban C.I.A. aided institutions; and

(c) what other steps have been taken to combat this growing menace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Government is aware of the scope of activities of foreign intelligence agencies including the C.I.A. in this country and is maintaining the fullest vigilence in this matter. It will not be in public interest to disclose details of measures taken in this regard.

Implementation of Pay Commission report in case of staff and staff artists of A.I.R.

177. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay commission report has been implemented in case of staff and staff artists of A.I.R.; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA): (a) The Third Pay Commission's Report is under implementation in respect of the regular staff of A.I.R. The Report does not contain any recommendation in respect of Staff Artists of A.I.R. as it was outside their purview and terms of reference.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay scales of supervisors and allied categories in Defence establishments

178. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not finalised pay scales of supervisors and allied categories in ordnance factories and other Defence establishments;

(b) whether there is a genuine discontent among the employees; and

(c) if so, when the scales are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VITHAL GADGIL): (a) to (c). The revised pay scale of Supervisors and allied categories except those of Supervisors 'A' Technical, have been notified. As regards Supervisors 'A' Technical, efforts are being made to finalise the case, as soon as possible.

Television station at Jullundur

179. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a television station at Jullundur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Yes, Sir.

Import of Computers

180. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to restrict the import of computers; and

(b) if so, the main features of the decision taken?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government have decided to control the import of computers to ensure such imports take place for applications important for national development. It would be

confirmed that equivalent computer systems are not available from domestic production and that the computational service needed cannot be provided to the user by the Regional or National Computer Centres. The Computer configuration needed to meet the accepted usage will be worked out jointly by the Department of Electronics and the user; and thereafter, competitive tenders for importing a suitable computer will be obtained by the Department of Electronics. After technical evaluation of the bids received by a Committee of Experts, final approval and allocation of appropriate foreign exchange will be accorded by a high level committee

Industries in Faizabad, U P.

181. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries likely to be started in the year 1976 in the Faizabad division of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of licences given for setting up industries there in 1975; and

(c) the number of indutries regarding which the work has already started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P MAURYA): (a) It is difficult to forecast the number of industries likely to be started in future

(b) The number of industrial licences given during 1975 (upto November, '75) for setting up industries in the Faridabad Division of Uttar Pradesh is 2.

(c) It normally takes two to three years from the date of industrial licence, for the implementation of the scheme.

Thefts in Ordnance Factory, Shahjahanpur

182. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of thefts has increased in the ordnance factory, Shahjahanpur, U.P.; and

(b) if so, how many cases were detected in the last six months and what action was taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VITHAL GADGIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gangster left off by Police due to Negligence in Allahabad, U.P.

183. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether gangster who committed a number of murders and road hold-ups near Shahjahanpur, U.P. was left off by the police recently, in Allahabad; U.P. and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the erring officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) It has been ascertained from the State Government that 6 Criminals were arrested by the Allahabad Police in the early hours of 9th December, 1975 and were held on Police remand for five days for interrogation The leader of the gang escaped from the police lock-up on 12-12-75 by overpowering the Sentry. Efforts are being made for his re-arrest Two Police officials including the Sentry on duty have been placed under suspension and departmental action has been initiated against them as well as another officer of the Police Station.

मनोरंजन कर की ऊंची दर

184. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिनेमा टिकटों पर अब भी 120 प्रतिशत मनोरंजन कर लिया जाता है ,

(ख) क्या इस कारण साधारण तथा मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग फिल्मों के लाभ से वंचित हो जाते है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार मनोरंजन कर कम करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). मनोरंजन कर राज्य सरकार द्वारा लगाया जाता है । प्राक्कलन समिति ने पांचवी लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत की गई अपनी 58वी रिपोर्ट के पैरा 2.62 में ये सिफारिशे की थी कि मनोरंजन कर की ऊंची दर सिनेमाघरों की वृद्धि में, विशेषकर छोटे कस्बों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, बाधक हो रही है, और यह वाछनीय होगा कि उनके लिए मनोरंजन कर की दर घटा दी जाय । उपर्युक्त सिफारिश कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारी मघ प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के ध्यान में ला दी गई है ।

अच्छी फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए पर्याप्त वित्त की व्यवस्था

185. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में अच्छी फिल्मे इसलिये नहीं बन पाती कि फिल्म निर्माताओं के पास पर्याप्त धन नही होता और उन्हें ऊंचा ब्याज देकर लोगों से धन इकट्ठा करना पडता है ; और

(ख) इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) अधिक सख्या में अच्छे स्तर की फिल्म निर्माण न करने का मुख्य कारण धन की कमी नहीं है । तथापि, सरकार ने उन निर्माताओं को, अच्छे स्तर और अच्छी कोटि की फिल्में बनाने के इच्छुक हों, किन्तु सामान्य स्रोतों से धन नहीं जुटा पाते हों, की सहायता करने के उद्देश्य से फिल्म वित्त निगम लि०, जो सरकारी क्षेत्र का उपक्रम है , की स्थापना की हुई है ।

Assistance Sought from World Bank for setting up Power Plants

186. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought any assistance from World Bank for setting up of super thermal and hydro projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the response from the Bank?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A number of projects for setting up super thermal stations and hydro-electric stations have been posed to the World Bank for loan assistance.

(b) These projects are under examination of the Bank and a Mission to appraise two of the thermal projects is expected to visit India shortly.

Prices of essential commodities

187. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities have come down in the country after the proclamation of Emergency;

(b) whether the prices of essential commodities are still beyond the reach of the common man; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure the regulation of prices of essential commodities within the reach of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Since September, 1974, when the rate of inflation was at its peak namely about 31.4 per cent and there were shortage of several essential commodities and items of mass consumption, various measures fiscal, monetary and administrative were intensified and further augmented particularly since the declaration of the emergency. These measures included augmentation of production of essential commodities, mobilisation of movement resources for suplying these commodities to vulnerable areas and extension of the public distribution system to cover priority essential commodities and vulnerable areas. The Essential Commodities Act which was amended by Parliament to provide for deterrent punishment was also strictly enforced against offenders including profiteers and hoarders. Since the declaration of emergency, orders for display of prices and stocks by traders were rigidly enforced. Orders were also issued under the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971 for mandatory marking of price, weight and date of manufacture on several packaged commodities for retail sale. The number of fair price shops for distribution of foodgrains and sugar has been increased to 2.30 lakhs. Similarly for distribution of kerosene oil, the number of retail outlets has been increased to 1,66,000. In addition 6,000 outlets have been set up for soft coke mainly in the Northern region. The co-operative movement has also been developed and strengthened further for distribution of esential commodities and items of mass consumption at fair prices. As a result of these measures, the inflationary forces have been contained and a minus rate of inflation was attained in July, 1975 and the position since then has further improved with the rate of inflation standing at 6.4 per cent for the week ending 20th December, 1975. The fall in retail prices has also been substantial specially since the proclamation of the emergency, the fall in retail prices being marked in foodgrains, pulses, edible oils, vanaspati, baby food. After negotiations with manufacturers since the proclamation of the emergency the prices were reduced in respect of safety matches, baby food, common brands of tea, and janta soap. The availability of essential commodities and items of mass consumption has also increased and sufficient stocks including buffer stocks for fair price shops. During emergency the psychosis of shortages has disappeared.

Conspiracy by anti-social elements against the democratic set up of the country

188. SHRI K. LAKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken after the promulgation of the emergency to weed out anti-social elements and to check their designs of conspiracy against the democratic set up of the country and how far the situation has improved;

(b) whether his Ministry are aware that vested interest and reactionary

forces clubbed with fascist organisations are creating an atmosphere of lawlessness, specially in South Indian States, even after the promulgation of the emergency; and

(c) if so, what drastic steps this Ministry have taken to unearth their designs, to stop such sabotage and to comb out such elements in the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Following the proclamation of emergency, vigorous steps have been taken under MISA and DISIR to weed out anti-social elements. Action under rule 33 of DISIR has also been taken to ban some extremist and communal organisations whose activities were highly prejudicial to the security and integrity of the country. Because of these steps, the overall law and order situation in the country has generally remained peaceful after the emergency.

(b) and (c). Government is aware that some vested interests, reactionary forces and fascist group are hostile to emergency measures. Government is maintaining full vigilance in this regard and appropriate measures will be taken to deal with the situation from time to time.

Introduction of mass media and television programmes in South Indian States

189. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are making any effort to introduce mass media and television programmes in the South Indian States in order to ensure the education to the masses; and

(b) if so, the time-bound programme fixed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement explaining the steps taken in this regard is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1007/76]

आपात स्थिति के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति

190. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति काल में भ्रष्ट और अकुशल होने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियों को सेवा निवृत्त किया गया ; और

(ख) छटनी का यह क्रम चलाने की सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) दिनांक 31-12-75 तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार आपात स्थिति काल में अकुशलता तथा सन्देहास्पद सत्यनिष्ठा के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार के 2044 कर्मचारियों को सेवा निवृत्त किया गया है ।

(ख) सभी सरकारी कार्यालयों में प्रशासनिक कार्यकुशलता को बनाए रखने की अत्यावश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामलों की, जब भी वे 50/55 वर्ष की आयु के हो जायं, अथवा 30 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी कर लें, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए एक समय-अनुसूची निर्धारित करने के आदेश जारी किए गए है, जिससे

कि उन अधिकारियों की छंटनी की जा सके, जो अपनी उपयोगता खो चुके हैं अथवा जिनकी सत्यनिष्ठा में सन्देह है। सभी मंत्रालयों / विभागों के लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही का त्रैमासिक विवरणिया प्रस्तुत करे ।

Improvement in law and order situation in the country

191 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an effective improvement in the law and order situation in the country except Gujarat after the proclamation of emergency; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to consolidate the gains of emergency?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) the overall law and order situation in the country has remained peaceful and no major incident of breach of peace has come to the notice of Government after the proclamation of Emergency. Some complaints about violent incidents in Gujarat in the context of the Panchayat elections have been brought to the notice of the State Government.

(b) The principal gain of emergency has been the creation of a climate of allround discipline and dedication to work in all walks of life in the country. Government is confident that the beneficial results that have accrued from emergency particularly in the economic sector, will by themselves induce the continued maintenance of this discipline and dedication, for effective implementation of the development and welfare schemes as indicated in the 20-point programme outlined by the Prime Minister.

Completion of Loktak Hydel Project

192. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Loktak Hydel Project which was to generate power by the end of 1976 is not likely to be operated till 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) in view of acute power position in the north-eastern region, what steps Government are taking to expedite the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT) (a) to (c). The progres of work on the Loktak Hydro-electric project suffered a serious setback following two sudden explosions in the tunnel of the Project in January 1975 and the work of tunnel excavation had to be slowed down. The Government constituted a Team of Technical Experts to examine the problem and suggest the best method for boring the tunnel in the light of the conditions prevailing at the site of the Project and to recommend the equipment that should be used for the work The Technical Team's recommendations are under consideration of the Government. The first unit of the project is now likely to be commissioned in 1980

Efforts by hostile forces to cause a breach in Nagaland accord

194. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the follow up bilateral action taken in pursuance of the fruitful Naga accord;

(b) whether forces hostile to our country are still carrying on activities to cause a breach in the accord; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to frustrate such efforts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Implementation of the Agreement reached at Shillong on the 11th November, 1975 between the Government and the representatives of the Underground Naga is progressing satisfactorily.

(b) No such activities have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Guidelines to States Regarding Detenus under MISA AND DIR

705. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether general guidelines have been given by the Union Home Ministry regarding the conditions under which the persons belonging to political parties detained under MISA and DIR have to be kept inside the prisons of various States; and

(b) how much is paid to each detenu for (i) diet per day (ii) pocket allowance per month (iii) family allowance per month by different State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The conditions of custody of persons detained under MISA and those arrested under DISIR are governed by the orders issued by the respective State Governments under the provisions of MISA or the State Jail Manual. No guidelines were issued to the State Governments regarding the general conditions of custody excepting that the States were informed about some guidelines to be kept in view while dealing with the matter of interviews and letters of persons detained under MISA in the context of emergency.

(b) Provisions regarding diet, pocket allowance and family allowance vary from State to State and are available in the abovementioned orders which are notified and published by the State Government concerned.

Medical Treatment given to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan During Detention

196. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what medical treatment was given to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan during his detention period;

(b) whether the documents and papers regarding his medical treatment during his detention were not handed over to the authorities of Jaslok Hospital, Bombay, even when they demanded them;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the ailment he had been suffering from during his detention period and the diagnosis of the doctors attending him there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). In April-May, 1974 Shri Jayaprakash Narayan had undergone treatment at the Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore, where the doctors had noticed prostatic Hypertrophy, diabetic heart disease and prolonged urinary infection. During detention he was treated for the heart disease, diabetes, chronic renal failure and urinary tract infection with appropriate drugs as found necessary by the attending doctors according to tests.

(b) Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was admitted in Jaslok Hospital, Bombay on 22nd November, 1975. The doctor who accompanied Shri Narayan took Shri Narayan's Medical papers with him and handed them over to the Jaslok Hospital authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

लेह-मनाली सड़क का निर्माण

197. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला** . क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेह-मनाली सडक का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने मे कितना समय और लगेगा ; और

(ख) यदि यह कार्य शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है तो इसे सिविल यातायात के लिये कब तक खोला जायेगा।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री बंसी लाल) : (क) और (ख) सडक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार पूरी कर दी गई है । विशेषकर सर्दियों में कतिपय महिनों को छोडकर, जब बर्फ पडने के कारण सडक उपयोग करने योग्य नही होती है और विदेशियो को परमिट की आवश्यकता होती है, सडक का सिविल यातायात के लिए उपयोग करने पर कोई पाबन्दी नही है ।

Implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme of Prime Minister

198 SHRI H N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have made any appraisal of the implementation of 20-point Economic Programme of Prime Minister which came into existence since the declaration of the Emergency; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJARAL) (a) and (b). A constant watch is being kept on the implementation of the 20-point Economic Programme. A statement indicating the progress is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-10008/76.]

Implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme of Prime Minister in U.P.

199. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state that in view of President's Rule, how far 20-point economic programme of Prime Minister has been implemented in U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL) Measures for implementation of those items of the 20-point Economic Programme which directly concern the State Administration have been progressively intensified.

Writing of Foreign Correspondents in India

200 SHRI N K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the trend of writings of the foreign correspondents based in India since the promulgation of Emergency;

(b) in how many cases action had to be initiated against individual correspondents of foreign news agencies for distorting the situation prevailing in India during the post-emergency period and their present trend;

(c) whether the true image of India and the feelings of the people since the promulgation of emergency are not being projected fully and adequately in the foreign press; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to deal with the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Following the proclamation of Emergency, some foreign correspondents based in India came to notice for not reporting objectively on the situation in the country.

(b) All India-based foreign correspondents were called upon to abide by the censorship order and regulations.

Six India-based foreign correspondents have so far been expelled for not adhering to the censorship order and regulations.

(c) and (d). Some Sections of foreign Press have not been projecting fully and adequately the true image of India and the feelings of the people since the proclamation of emergency. Suitable action to counteract this is being taken by the Government through their own agencies.

Consumer goods in private sector

201. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of production of consumer goods in the private sector units in the country during the last six months; and

(b) the projections of production targets for the next six months in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A statement showing production of selected major consumer goods in the organised sector during the period April—September, 1975 is attached. Government expect that the present rate of production during the next six months will not only be kept up but may go up in many cases.

Statement

Production of Major Consumer Goods during April—September, 1975

Sl. No.	Industry	A/C Unit	Production during April—September
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Paper & Paper Board	Th. Tonnes	404
2	Baby Food	,,	7·7
3	Matches	Mill. Boxes	1660
4	Rubber Footwear	Mill. Pairs	20·17
5	Leather Footwear Western	,,	4·60
6	Dry Cells	Mill. Nos.	244 0
7	Cigarettes	,,	30168
8	Leather Footwear Indigenous	Mill. Pair	3 52
9	Razor Blades	Mill. Nos.	536 77
10	Incandescent Filament Lamps	,,	61·87
11	Fluorescent Tubes	,,	8 38
12	Electric Fans	Th. Nos.	1111
13	Domestic Refrigerators	,,	60 5
14	Sewing Machines	,,	141·1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15	Hurricane Lanterns	Mill Nos	1275
16	Bicycles	Th Nos.	1065
17	Biscuits	Tonnes	28550
18	Bicycle Tyres	Mill Nos.	11 74
19	Flour Milling	Th Tonnes	854
20	Tooth Paste	Tonnes	2097
21	Cement	Mill Tonnes	8 0
22	Paints Enamel & Varnishes	Tonnes	31402
23	N C Lacquers	K I	1037
24	Sheet Glass	Mill Sq Mtrs	7 64
25	Glazed Tiles	Tonnes	11000
26	Cars	Nos	10824
27	Motor Cycles	,,	33532
28	Scooters	Nos	47,871
29	Mopeds/Scootcrettes	,,	16,372

Steps taken for implementation of 20-pomt programme

202 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the different steps taken by his Ministry to create an awareness among the people about the urgency for disciplined behaviour and for their co-operation for the implementation of the 20-point programme and

(b) the popular response to these measures and how these are being projected in the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library See* No LT-10009/76]

News-item 'Poor Tribal Girls sold to brothels"

203 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in a local daily of the 16th December 1975 entitled 'poor tribal girls sold to brothels', and

(b) if so Government s reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government welcome the efforts of Social Organisations in Studying the problems and creating Social consciences with a view to eradicate the evil of trafficking in women

नरौरा में परमाणु बिजली केन्द्र

204. **श्री हरी सिंह** क्या **परमाणु ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नरौर जिला बुलन्दशहर, उत्तर प्रदेश में परमाण बिजली केन्द्र के निर्माण मे अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ,

(ख) उक्त बिजली केन्द्र मे कार्य कब से शुरू हो जाएगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) स्थलीय एवं परम्परागत किस्म की सामग्री के विस्तृत डिजाइन तैयार किये जा रहे हैं । कच्चा माल प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। प्राइमरी हीट ट्रांसपोर्ट पम्प एंड फिटिंग फोर्जड बिलैट, स्टीम जेनरेटर तथा टर्बो जेनरेटर प्राप्त करने के लिए आदेश आशय-पत्र जारी किये जा चुके हैं । मुख्य संयंत्र का सिविल निर्माणकार्य जल्दी ही आरम्भ होने वाला है । रिहायशी बस्ती में मकान बनाने तथा स्थल पर सुविधाएं जुटाने का काम चल रहा है ।

(ख) आशा है कि बिजलीघर का पहला यूनिट 1981 में तथा दूसरा यूनिट 1982 में क्रान्तिकता प्राप्त कर लेगा । क्रान्तिकता प्राप्त करने के कुछ महीने बाद यूनिटों के पूरी तरह से चालू हो जाने की आशा की जा सकती है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में ग्राम मऊली के एक हरिजन नेता की हत्या

205. **श्री हरी सिंह** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि बांदा जिला, उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्राम मऊली के एक हरिजन नेता मायादीन की उच्च जाति के हिन्दुओं के एक गिरोह ने सितम्बर 1975 में हत्या कर दी थी और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 7-9-75 को थाना मताध, जिला बान्दा में एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी कि 6 सितम्बर 1975 को गांव के कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा मऊली गांव के निवासी श्री मायादीन पुत्र श्री साहिया चमार की पीट कर हत्या कर दी गई । तुरन्त मामला दर्ज किया गया और जांच आरम्भ कर दी गई । मामले के सभी अपराधियों ने न्यायालय में समर्पण कर दिया था तथा जेल भेज दिया गया था। जांच पूरी होने पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147, 148, 149/325/302 के अधीन 18 अपराधी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध आरोप-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया । अपराधियों को सेशन कोर्ट के हवाले कर दिया गया है जहां मामला न्यायाधीन है ।

Benefits of Tidal and Solar Energy

206. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the time by which tidal and solar energy benefits are likely to be available; and

(b) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) and (b) Intensive Investigation by various

agencies have already been in progress during the last two years. The gadgets which have been assembled using readily available materials and presently known designs have demonstrated the possibility of use of solar energy in the near future. Before, however, any of these gadgets can come to the level of commercial production and field utilisation, considerable progress has to be made in the following areas:—

(i) Development of materials and thin film techniques.

(ii) Highly optimised engineering design which will lead to the gadgets of reasonably comparable efficiency to those working on conventional fuels.

(iii) Development of production technology and transfer of technology to production centres.

After a thorough assessment of the various centres, spread over the country of their present status and their potential, the Department of Science and Technology has formulated an Integrated programme of work involving most of these promising groups alongwith Production Agencies such as Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Agro-Industrial Units. Third comprehensive intensive programme dealing with the entire field, from research to the final production models, starting from the present infrastructure, is expected to produce practical hardware generally acceptable to users and economically viable in relation to the conventional equipment.

2. India has got tidal sources and possible sites are Gulf of Cambay (Bhavnagar Sonrai), Gulf of Kutch (Kandla, Navalakhi) and Sunderban area at the mouth of River Hooghly. Preliminary steps have been taken to explore the possibilities of utilising these sources for tidal power.

Reconstruction of N.I.D.C.

207. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajadhyaksha Committee have submitted its report to Government suggesting restructing of the National Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the important recommendations of the Committee;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) steps, taken in implementation of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha, Chief Consultant, Planning Commission was requested to undertake a review of the objectives, working and structure of the N.I.D.C. The report has been submitted to the Government on the 16th December, 1975. The recommendations made therein are under examination.

Unified acton against dacoit gangs active in States adjourning Chambal Ravines

208. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dacoit gangs are again active in States adjoining Chambal ravines; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take a unified and concerted action to end this menace for all times?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The mass surrender of the dacoits in 1972 had reduced the incidence of dacoities, kidnappings and murders in

the Chambal valley. The available information indicates that a few new gangs are being formed. The Government of India have emphasised on the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan the urgent need for taking all possible measures to end this menace. These State Governments are taking unified and concerted action in this regard.

Plan to build up a News Bureau

209. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio Plans to build up a News Bureau through a net work of news service in every State, and in every district, to cater to district-wise news; and

(b) so, the broad outlines of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Paper on Emergency published by Government

210. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Paper on Emergency' published by Government, accused Shri Jayaprakash Narayan of instigating the police and armed forces against the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not prosecuting him on charges as provided by the laws concerned?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) The Paper "Why Emergency?" mention certain utterances of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in a factual way as part of various activities and developments which necessitated the declaration of Emergency on June 25, 1975.

(b) The question of considering prosecution for individual instances recedes to the background and loses its significance in view of the totality of all the connected activities which posed a serious threat to the nation's security and integrity, and therefore called for firm and decisive action by way of proclamation of emergency and the measures that followed thereafter.

Dismissal/retirement of Central Government Employees after declaration of Emergency

211. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees dismissed and prematurely retired since promulgation of the emergency;

(b) whether they were given opportunities to put forward their cases; and

(c) the reasons for such dismissals and premature retirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Information in regard to dismissals of Central Government employees serving in different Ministries in various establishments is not being collected and therefore is not available. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms is, however, collecting information regarding retirements of Central Government employees on completion of 50 years of age in respect of Class I and Class II officers and on completion of 30 years of

service in respect of others, on grounds of inefficiency and/or doubtful integrity. According to the information available upto 31-12-1975, 2044 Central Government employees have been retired from service prematurely since the promulgation of the Emergency. Besides, 10 officers of the Indian Administrative Service, 12 officers of the Indian Police Service and 6 officers of the Indian Forest Service have also been retired from service prematurely.

(b) and (c). According to the rules, premature retirement is to be ordered on grounds of public interest with a view to weeding out those who have proved ineffective or whose integrity is doubtful and it is not a punishment attracting Article 311(2) of the Constitution. As such, the question of giving an opportunity to put forward their cases by Government servants who are retired prematurely does not arise.

Manufacture of Avro Aircraft

212. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Avro Aircraft being manufactured at H.A.L., Bangalore; and

(b) the likely customers of these Aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VITHAL GADGIL): (a) and (b). Avro aircraft are not being manufactured at HAL, Bangalore. However, Kanpur Division of HAL is currently engaged in the manufacture of HS-748 Pilot Trainer Version and Military Freighter Version for the Indian Air Force. It will not be in public interest to reveal the total number of aircraft being manufactured at HAL, Kanpur Division for the Indian Air Force. However, seventeen HS-748 Civil Passenger Version of aircraft have been delivered to Indian Airlines. There are no orders from any other customer for this aircraft.

Assistance sought by Maharashtra for Thermal Power Schemes

213. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have sought Central assistance on an urgent basis for thermal power schemes with a capacity of 1,000 to 1,500 MWs to tide over the current power shortage; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have sent project reports in respect of some new thermal schemes for benefits in the Sixth Plan period. These project reports are under various stages of examination. Efforts are being made to expedite the completion of the ongoing power projects in Maharashtra. The State Electricity Board is being assisted in maximising generation from the existing thermal Units.

Distribution of Pamphlets by Anti-social Elements in States

214. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in various States many anti-social elements are distributing pamphlets without mentioning the names of press and publishers and printers; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Government so far to prohibit it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government are aware of the clandestine distribution of such pamphlets in some States.

(b) Such activities are already prohibited under the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867

Measures for Implementation of 20-Point Programme

215. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the measures proposed to be taken by the Central Government to implement 20-Point Programme during the next six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL). Implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme is given the highest priority and substantial progress has been achieved during the last six months Efforts for the speedy implementation of the Programme will be continued

औद्योगिक उत्पादन

216. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत छः महीनों में औद्योगिक उत्पादन कम हुआ है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1974-75 की तुलना में उत्पादन कितने प्रतिशत कम हुआ है ; और

(ग) इस कमी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) से (ग) जी नहीं । यद्यपि औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सामान्य सूचकांक पिछले छ महीनों मे उपलब्ध नहीं है फिर भी चुने हुए उद्योगों के उपलब्ध आकड़ो से जो सूचकांक के 55 प्रतिशत है, यह पता चलता है कि इस अवधि मे सपूर्णरूप से औद्योगिक उत्पादन मे वृद्धि होने की सभावना है । कुछ महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कोयला (11 6 प्रतिशत), इस्पात, (16.4 प्रतिशत), कच्चा पेट्रोलियम (10 9 प्रतिशत) अल्यूमिनियम (42 प्रतिशत), तांबा (101 6 प्रतिशत), नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्वरक (31 6 प्रतिशत), सीमेंट (13.5 प्रतिशत) और विद्युत (9.9 प्रतिशत), के उत्पादन मे अप्रैल से नवम्बर, 1975 की अवधि मे वस्तुत पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है ।

Results of Nuclear Explosion

217. SHRI P. M SAYEED: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study on the results and effects of our peaceful nuclear explosion has been completed: and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and how far it has helped our scientists to apply the results in the development of our economy?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A comprehensive investigation programme covering on-site and off-site studies has been carried out.

(b) The studies have confirmed that all the residual radioactivity from the experiment is burried deep underground. The studies have increased our predictive capability but several geological and other studies would have to be carried out at a particular site before these results can be used for a specific project.

Public Distribution System for Essential Items of Mass Consumption

218. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the efforts of the Government to set up a public distribution system for essential items of mass consumption;

(b) whether there are any difficulties in the speedy implementation of this scheme; and

(c) steps taken to speed up the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Substantial progress has been made during 1975 in the expansion of public distribution system. The number of fair price shops which stood at 2,15,000 has increased to 2,30,000. The number of retail outlets for kerosene oil is similarly increased from 100,000 to 166,000. In addition 6,000 retail outlets for soft coke have been established mainly in the Northern region. Alongside, the net-work of fair price shops, substantial progress is being made in the development of cooperatives for consumer trade. It is expected that during the current cooperative year, the consumer trade handled by cooperative would be around Rs. 1000 crores.

The maintenance and extension of public distribution system is a matter involving continuing action. Especially since the declaration of Emergency, there are no particular difficulties in the implementation of this programme.

Framing of Rules under M.I S A. by Delhi Administration

219. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules under MISA have not been framed by the Delhi Administration which was a statutory obligation under Section 5 of the said Act;

(b) if so, the reasons for this inordinate delay; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration necessary orders under Section 5 of MISA have already been issued by them to regulate the place and conditions of detention of persons ordered to be detained.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951 & ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER-GENERAL OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) The Industrial Undertakings (Management, Liquidation or Reconstruction) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2306 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1975.

(ii) The Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 599 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1975.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. *LT-9986/76.*]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1974-75 under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-9987/76.*]

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF TRIVENI STRUCTURALS LTD., NAINI FOR 1973-74 AND NOTIFICATION RE. N.C.D.C. RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Triveni Structurals Limited, Naini, Allahabad, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structurals Limited, Naini, Allahabad, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the abovt Report. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-9988/76.*]

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 4294 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1975 extending the National Cooperative Development Corporation Rules, 1975 to the State of Sikkim. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-9989/76.*]

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSANT PHOTO FILMS MFG. CO. LTD., OOTACAMUND FOR 1974-75 AND REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRY FOR 1972—74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library See No. LT-9990/76.*]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Instruments Industry for the years 1972—74, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 [*Placed in Library See No LT-9991/76*]

UPSC (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) 2ND AMDT REGULATIONS 1975 PRESIDENTIAL ORDER UNDER UNION TERRITORIES ACT, 1963 REPORT OF UPSC FOR 1973-74 & NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Second Amendment Regulations, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2288 in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1975, under clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum

[*Placed in Library. See No*

[*Placed in Library See No.*

(2) A copy of the Presidential Order, (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 51 of the Union Territories Act, 1963 in relation to the Union Territory of Pondicherry, published in Notification No S.O. 538(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1975. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-9993/76.*]

(3) (a) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Twenty-fourth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April 1973 to 31st March, 1974

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases referred to in the above Report.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned above

[*Placed in Library See No LT-9994/76*]

(4) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Tribunals) Ordinance, 1975 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No 23 of 1975) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of U.P. on the 17th September, 1975 under provisions of article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 30th November, 1975 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances

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for the issue of the Ordinance. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-9995/76.*]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 433(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1975.

(ii) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Second Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 985 in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1975.

(iii) G.S.R. 986 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 660 dated the 15th June, 1974.

(iv) G.S.R. 987 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 686 dated the 15th June, 1974.

(v) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Third Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 988 in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1975.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2227 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1975.

(vii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2228 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1975.

(viii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1975.

(ix) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 456(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1975.

(x) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixteenth Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 457(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1975.

(xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 457(E) in Gazte of India dated the 22nd August, 1975.

(xii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2265 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August 1975.

(xiii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre-Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2267 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975.

[Shri Om Mehta]

(xiv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2268, in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975.

(xv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventeenth Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 471(E), in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1975.

(xvi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 472(E), in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1975.

(xvii) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G. S R. 2502 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1975.

(xviii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 536(E), in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1975.

(xix) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2557 in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1975.

(xx) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2558 in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1975.

(xxi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2559 in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1975.

(xxii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 540(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1975.

(xxiii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 541(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1975.

(xxiv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No G.S.R 544(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1975.

(xxv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G S. R. 545 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1975.

(xxvi) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2635 in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1975.

(xxvii) G.S.R. 2636 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1975

containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 124 dated the 18th January, 1969.

(xxviii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighteenth Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2660, in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1975.

(xxix) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventeenth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2661 in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1975.

(xxx) The All India Services (Study Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2691 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1975.

(xxxi) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2692 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1975.

(xxxii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1975 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2723 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1975.

(xxxiii) The All India Services (Study Leave) Second Amendment Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2779 in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1975.

(xxxiv) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2830 in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1975.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9996/76].

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN RARE EARTHS LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9997/76].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF DELHI SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1971—74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

(ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporatio n Limited, Delhi for the period from 15th February, 1971 to 31st March, 1972 along with the Audited Accounts.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9998/76].

(iii) Annual Report of the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9999/76].

(iv) Annual Report of the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9999/76].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MISHRA DHATU NAGAM LTD., HYDERABAD FOR 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

(i) The Naval Ceremonial, Condition of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 344 in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1975.

(ii) The Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) (1st Amendment) Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 360 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1975.

(iii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1975, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 361 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1975.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10000/76].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mishra Dhatu Nagam Limited, Hyderabad, for the period ended 31st December, 1974 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10001/76].

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.1½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

TWENTY-SIXTH, TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Reports of the Committee on Petitions.

12.1½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.02 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present the Hundred and eighty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Emergency Agricultural Production Programme relating to the Ministry of Agriculture commented upon in the Supplementary Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1972-73, Union Government (Civil).

12.03 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTIETH AND EIGHTY-FIRST REPORTS

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the following Reports of Estimates Committee:—

(i) Eightieth Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-eight Report on Films—Part-I.

(ii) Eighty-first Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-ninth Report on Films—Part-II.

12.3½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SEVENTY-FIFTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. (Dausa): I beg to present the Seventy-fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on National Coal Development Corporation Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.24 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FORTIETH AND FORTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI D BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes —

(i) Fortieth Report on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Workshops of Western Railway

(ii) Forty-first Report on the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)—Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services

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RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI B S MURTHY (Amalapuram) I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Railway Convention Committee on Railways' Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans and other Ancillary Matters

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ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NCC

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B PATNAIK). I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act 1948 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder"

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder"

The motion was adopted

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th January, 1976."

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th January, 1976".

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami and seconded by Shri Shankar Dayal Singh on the 6th January 1976, namely:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 5th January 1976' ".

Shri B. R. Shukla may continue his speech. The time already taken by him was three minutes. The balance time which he may take is nine minutes.

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि देश में कौन सी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी, जिस से विवश हो कर राष्ट्रपति को आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा करनी पड़ी । पैरलियामेंट्री तरीकों को अपना कर गुजरात की विधान सभा को भंग कराया गया । उससे प्रोत्साहित हो कर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने बिहार में एक आन्दोलन चलाया कि वहां की विधान सभा को भी भंग कर दिया जाय और उस के लिए हर तरह की अशोभनीय, नाजायज और गैर पार्लियामेंट्री कार्यवाहियां की गईं । लेकिन श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन को विधान सभा को भंग कराने में कोई कामयाबी नहीं हुई । तब उन्होंने बिहार में अपना कार्यक्षेत्र छोड़ कर देश में भ्रमण करना शुरू किया, लेकिन उस में उन्हें कोई कामयाबी नहीं हुई । उन का आन्दोलन लगभग समाप्त हो चुका था जब कि उसी जमाने में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, के इलैक्शन के सिलसिले में फ़ैसला दिया, और उस फ़ैसले में उस ने यह भी आदेश दिया कि उस पर अमल-दरामद बीस दिन तक नहीं किया जायेगा ।

विरोधी पक्ष के जो नेता फाशिस्ट तरीकों में विश्वास रखते हैं, जिन का जनतंत्र में कोई विश्वास नहीं रह गया था, उन्होंने देश में एक आन्दोलन करने की घोषणा की । 25 जून, 1975 को उन्होंने एक आम सभा में यह ऐलान किया कि एक देशव्यापी आन्दोलन किया जायेगा, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के निवास स्थान पर घेराव किया जायेगा,

[श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल]

धरना दिया जायेगा और सत्याग्रह किया जायेगा। इस के अतिरिक्त सेना और पुलिस के अधिकारियो और जवानों को उकसाया गया कि वे हुक्म न मानें और विद्रोह करें। जब देश मे यह माहौल पैदा हो गया, और पूर्ण रूप से इस बात की आशंका हो गई कि देश का सामान्य जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो जायेगा, गवर्नमेंट बिल्कुल पैरालाइज्ड हो जावगी और लोकतंत्रीय संस्थाए नही चल पायेंगी, तब आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई।

मैं समझता हू कि 26 जून, 1975 को गवर्नमेंट ने जैसा निश्चयात्मक और दृढ़ कदम उठाया, वैसा कदम प्रशासन ने 28 साल के इतिहास मे कभी भी नही उठाया। उस समय आपातकालीन स्थिति को लागू करने के सिवाय सरकार और देश के सामने कोई अन्य विकल्प नही था। आपातकालीन स्थिति लागू करने के बाद देश मे एक चमत्कार हुआ और अनेक क्रान्तिकारी सुधार हुए। आज हम देखते है कि सारे स्मगलर जेलखाने मे बन्द है। जो प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तिया देश की स्थिरता को भग करने पर तुली हुई थी, जो लोग देश के प्रशासन के मार्ग मे हर तरह के गैर-कानूनी रोड़े अटकाने में लगे हुए थे, आज उन का स्थान पार्लियामेंट मे नही है, बल्कि दूसरी जगहो मे है।

हम लोगों को यह तकलीफ जरूर है कि हमारे कई भाई, जो निर्वाचित सदस्य हैं, आज इस डीबेट में शरीक नहीं हैं। लेकिन इस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? इसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार या कांग्रेस पार्टी पर नहीं है। इस की जिम्मेदारी उन के अपने कारनामों पर है। श्री समर मुकर्जी ने कल यह क्वोटेशन पेश किया

Absolute power corrupts absolutely.

मैं उस में इतना संशोधन करना चाहता हू:

Absolute irresponsibility also corrupts absolutely.

जनतंत्र चलाने की जिम्मेदारी केवल शासक दल पर ही नही होती है, बल्कि विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं पर भी उतनी ही जिम्मेदारी है। डेमोक्रेसी की गाड़ी दो पहियो पर चला करती है। अगर एक पहिया बेकार हो जाता है, या ठीक तरह से काम नही करता है, तो जनतंत्र की गाड़ी के चलने में जरूर बाधा पड़ती है। यह एमरजेंसी जो लागू की गई है यह एक असाधारण परिस्थिति मे लागू की गई है। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि इस से क्या क्या लाभ हुए? कारखानो मे उत्पादन बढ़ गया। शिक्षा संस्थाओं मे शांतिपूर्वक हमारे बच्चे पढ़ रहे है। प्रोफेसर अपने काम का अजाम दे रहे है। रेलगाडियां ठीक समय पर सब चल रही है। सारे देश मे एक व्यवस्था और अनुशासन के शासन का सूत्रपात हो गया है।

इस एमर्जेंसी के कारण देश मे स्थिति तो अच्छी आई लेकिन क्या इस को हमे हमेशा के लिए कायम रखना चाहिये या कितने

दिनों के लिए कायम रखना चाहिये । यह सवाल बहुत मुश्किल है और इस का जवाब केवल वही लोग नहीं दे सकते हैं जो शासन की कुर्सियों पर बैठे हुए हैं । मैं अपने उन विरोधी मित्रों से भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने दिन आप को लगेंगे अपने दिमाग को ठीक करने में, कितने दिन आप को लगेंगे ठीक ठीक रास्ते पर आने में ? कितने दिन में आप इस हाउस में बैठ कर रचनात्मक कार्य मे सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे ।

श्री पी० एम० मेहता (भावनगर) : हमारा दिमाग बिलकुल ठीक है ।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल : आप के दिमाग का रवैया चूंकि ठीक है इसीलिए आप यहां पर बरकरार बैठे हुए हैं । लेकिन आप समय और मौका ले कर के जेल में जा कर जो लोग वहां नजरबन्द हैं उन के दिमाग की भी जांच कर के यहां पर रिपोर्ट करें . . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर । आप सामने चेयर की तरफ अपनी बात कहिए ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): May I know who will decide whether somebody's *dimag* is all right or not? Who will decide?

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल : दूसरी बात यह है कि नौकर-तंत्र के ऊपर काफी टीका-टिप्पणी की गई है । यह ठीक है, जब एक बड़ा कदम, असाधारण कदम उठाया जाता है और सारे मुल्क में उठाया जाता है तो उस में कहीं न कहीं खामियां और त्रुटियां होंगी। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इन छोटी छोटी त्रुटियों और खामियों की वजह से एमर्जेंसी जिस को केवल छः महीने बीते हैं उसे इतनी जल्दी उठा लिया जाय ? स्थिति इस बात का तकाजा करती है कि इस आपत्कालीन स्थिति को और कुछ समय के लिए जारी रखा जाय जिस से कि अनुशासन की प्रवृत्ति जो जनता मे आ रही है वह सुदृढ़ हो कर के उन के दिल और दिमाग मे बैठ जाय और अनुशासन हमारे जीवन का एक अंग बन जाय जिस से जनतंत्र और समाजवाद सुरक्षित हो सके । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि यह स्थिति फिलहाल कायम रहे ।

अब दूसरा प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है. इस के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में एतराज किया गया है । विरोधी पक्ष के मित्रों ने कहा कि सीमेंट के कारखानों मे सीमेंट पड़ा हुआ है, कांडे के कारखानों में कपड़े की बहुतायत है, लोहे के कारखानों मे लोहा बहुतायत में है यह क्यों ? यह इसलिए कि जो जखीरेबाज और ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स हैं उन को आज यह एहसास हो गया है कि कोई कानून, कोई सुप्रीम कोर्ट, कोई हाई कोर्ट उन के काले कारनामों के नतीजे से उन को बचा नहीं सकता है ।

मैं केवल दो मिनट और चाहता हूं । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन जल्दी से जल्दी हो । हम पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के ऊपर यह एतराज किया जाता है कि वे केवल भाषण देना जानते हैं । मैं आप के माध्यम

[श्री वी० और० शुक्ला]

से सरकार को यह अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि भाषण देने के अलावा और हम लोगों को अधिकार ही क्या दिए गए हैं ? हम किस प्रकार से इस देश के निर्माण में और इस के अंदर समाजवादी व्यवस्था को लाने में शामिल होकर अपना योगदान दें ?

विज्ञान और टैकनोलाजी की तरक्की इस देश में जोरों से हो रही है। आर्य भट्ट हजारों चक्कर गगन में लगा चुका है। टेलीविजन हर जगह लगाए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरे अपने जिले में मेरे क्षेत्र में पांच वर्ष से यह तकाजा है कि वहां पर एक्सपरिमेंटल तरीके से कुछ रयूबवेल्स बना दिए जाय। उस के लिए पांच वर्ष के आश्वासनों और वायदों के बावजूद, मेरी प्रार्थनाओं के बावजूद, आज तक वहां पर उस के लिए कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। देश में बड़े बड़े काम हो रहे हैं। लेकिन रिग जैसी छोटी मशीन वहां नहीं दी जा सकी।

मैं आप का और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं मैं धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं और अपने विरोधी मित्रों से यह पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अपने कारनामों से, अपने दिलो दिमाग में और अपने रवैये से जाहिर कर दें कि उनका विश्वास शान्तिमय, समदीय तरीकों में है जिस से हमारे वे बिछड़े मित्र जो ऊंची दीवारों के पीछे निवास कर रहे हैं वह भी जल्द से जल्द यहां आ जायं। हम इस दिशा में उन का सहयोग चाहते हैं। गवर्नमेंट उन को पूरी तरह से एकमोडेट करना चाहती है और इस असाधारण स्थिति को जल्द से जल्द खत्म करना चाहती है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are living here under the emergency which was clamped on 25th June, 1975.

Now, Sir, this House, I think, must review the whole position—firstly, I would ask why was it clamped? The declaration of emergency was made under Article 352(1). I would like to read that Article for the benefit of the Members I quote —

> "If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, he may, by a Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect"

Two issues now arise—first of all, was there any disturbance or real apprehension of internal disturbance? To this the reply is in the negative There was no apprehension of any real disturbance There was no disturbance at all, it was absolutely imaginative I had stated in my speech during the debate on emergency in the last session that the emergency had resulted out of the creation of the fear complex, there was no danger or apprehension of the internal disturbance at all Six months have passed We have not found a single incident of any violence in the country Even to-day, to justify the emergency, they say that the danger is not over Actually there was no danger at all. So where is the question of danger being over? It is in order to justify the continuance of emergency that such statements are made.

Now, Sir, I have listened to the hon. Members from those benches very attentively and I find efforts are made by some Members to link it with Nav

Nirman movement launched by the students in Gujarat in the year 1973-74, that is, two years or so earlier. Now, they have tried to justify this Emergency by linking those incidents and that movement with Nav Nirman agitation of Gujarat by the students in the year 1973-74. But, Sir, it would be interesting to know and note that the then PCC chief of ruling party, Shri Darji, had seen Mahatma Gandhi spirit in that Nav Nirman movement. He had made a statement to that effect that I see Mahatma Gandhi spirit in this movement.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House that the whole movement was financed from the Centre because the then Chief Minister came to power against the wishes of the Centre. That is why that movement was encouraged and financed by the Centre to oust the unwilling Chief Minister. Now, Sir, I would also mention that when Shri Darji stated that he saw Mahatma Gandhi spirit in that movement no action was taken against him and he was allowed to encourage that movement. Therefore, it is futile to say it here to justify the emergency linking with that Nav Nirman movement.

Sir, some noise was created from the members sitting there about the present law and order situation in Gujarat. I would be failing in my duty if I do not apprise the House of the factual and real position as I know and which has been conveyed to the Prime Minister in the letter addressed by the Chief Minister of Gujarat. I would like to read two or three paragraphs from the Chief Minister's statement on election happenings in Gujarat. I quote:

"News agencies have issued reports of the observations made by the Prime Minister in an interview over election happenings in Gujarat

I was deeply pained and surprised to read these statements. It is a matter of deep regret that the Prime Minister of India has been receiving, and takes them as correct, so many false reports. Which part of the country may I ask is free from stray cases of untoward incidents during election times?

There is absolutely no truth in the reports that there has been violence during elections in Gujarat, that Congress workers are being arrested, their houses and belongings burnt and that Congress workers are being murdered."

I further quote:

"As the head of the Gujarat Government, I am prepared to furnish replies on each and every incident, if the Prime Minister were to give the particulars about the incidents mentioned by her in her statement and we will welcome the visit of an all party investigation committee, if the Indian Parliament appoints one, and sends it to Gujarat to enquire into the matter about the manner in which elections were held and the extent to which violence took place in the State."

Now, Sir, the Chief Minister has made an offer. He has asked for the appointment of an all party enquiry committee by this Parliament, to go into the question of violence which has been reported to the Prime Minister. Therefore, Sir, I would like you to consider this proposition of the Chief Minister and appoint an all party enquiry committee and send that committee to Gujarat. Then only, this House will know the real position. He has also asked the journalists to visit Gujarat and find out the truth, to what extent violence has taken place. Sir, I would also request you to convey this invitation to the Press.

I have also heard the hon. Members have trying to justify this Emergency and in the same breath heaping

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

calumnies on the Opposition leaders. I do not find Mr. Shukla here. Sir, I would also ask, if any of the Opposition leaders or all of them were found responsible for the subversive or the anti national activities, why none of them has been produced before the Court of Law and why no charge-sheets have been framed against them? Simply, under the Emergency powers, extra powers, you are detaining these national stalwarts in jail. It is a shame on the Democratic Republic of India that the national leaders of the Opposition are under detention in jail. Sir, they have detained the leaders under MISA which is in violation of the assurance given to Shri Morarji Desai by the Prime Minister, in April 1975, in a communication sent through Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, wherein the Prime Minister assured Shri Morarji Desai that MISA will not be used against legitimate political activities. Now, the question is, whether the Members of Parliament and other political leaders and workers were indulging in illegal activities? The reply is negative They never indulged in illegal activities What they were to do was to offence Satyagraha, by giving notice, in a peaceful and constitutional manner Satyagraha is considered to be a peaceful and constitutional means to ventilate the grievances of the people and the injustice done to them. They were to carry out that programme in June after the judgement of the Allahabad High Court.

Now here members are trying to justify the emergency equating it with the economic programme I have heard members saying that now trains have became punctual, bank clerks are regularly going to their offices at the appointed time, they say that this emergency has given discipline to the nation. Now, I would ask whether Government needs emergency powers to make clerks go punctually to the banks, whether Government required emergency powers under art. 352 for the trains to run according to the time-table. Did they require emergency powers to curb the student movement or the expression given by the students to unrest against their academic problems and the unrest of youth against unemployment? If it is so, if any Government requires emergency powers to regulate the banks, to make the clerks go at the appointed time to the banks or to make trains run according to schedule or to make the students silent, then that Government is not worth the name 'Government'. It is a useless Government and that Government has no right to run the country—if they require emergency powers for all these things. As I stated, art. 352 clearly mentions the specific reason for declaring an emergency, that is, if there is real internal disturbance or apprehension of disturbance.

Now, what is the economic situation today? Today some of the textile mills have been closed and thousands of workers are thrown out of employment It is not coming in the press because you have imposed sensorship and you do not allow the people to know about the factual and real economic position in this country. Nearly twelve mills have been closed. The same about jute mills. Thousands of workers are thrown out of employment and jute growers are not getting a due return. Similarly in the engineering industry, thousands of workers are either retrenched or laid off. In the automobile industry, the same is the position In tea plantations also, the same situation prevails This is not a rosey economic picture.

On the contrary it is good that inflation has come in check. But the Economic Survey says that again prices have started to show an upward trend. Recession has started. There is unemployment. Unemployment is in-

creasing. The workers are retrenched or laid off. But because you have held the press silent by the emergency, by the censorship, nothing goes to the people. With these marks, I conclude. Thank you.

DR. V. K R VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): Mr Speaker, I should like not to dwell on the political aspects of the debate which we have been having during the course of a day and half. Only the speech made by my hon. friend from behind has provoked me to say one or two words on the subject of the political aspects of the emergency before I go on to deal with the economic aspects He was asking the question: Did it need an emergency to make trains run punctually, to make everybody come to office at 10 O'clock to have students go to their classes, attend them and so on?

I do not know if it was a rhetorical question that he was putting but I think that all of us who had been watching what was happening in the country during the last two or three years know, that for right or wrong reasons, I think wrong reasons, possibly based on frustration, every act of indiscipline in this country was being encouraged and no act of violence was condemned, every act of indiscipline, whether there was a strike for getting free bus tickets or a strike for not getting free cinema tickets, every kind of disorder was being supported and there was nobody from outside the Government who was prepared to take a responsible position and say: Well, we have a fight with the Government and while we want to get this Government out of power, we condemn violence and disorder; they were not prepared to condemn the happenings and movements that were going on. I think that this is something which must not be forgotten There is no good saying: why did not the students go in peace to schools and colleges and so on before? Because in those days, the movement there was some strike. irrespective of going into the fact whether it was proper, what were the reasons, was it ideologically motivated or was it ideally motivated or was it motived by some anti-social reasons, there would be support for disorder and it was the kind of support for such disorder, and the non-condemnation of violence, which brought about the kind of encouragement to the forces of disruption which, I am afraid, was one of the major reasons behind the declaration of the emergency. I have great respect for the hon friend who spoke just now and I should like to ask him to reflect on this matter and not to take what I should call a rhetorical view of the question: he should go, into it as a practical person, living in this country and working in this country.

Having said that, I should like to turn to a different line of approach. I should like to say very clearly and categorically that merely making speeches against fascism and reaction and, if I may say so, even jailing fascists and reactionaries, by themselves those steps are not going to bring about a restoration of the kind of conditions which we want, namely, economic growth mass welfare, social changes and the eventual establishment of a socialist society in this country I think we should do some deep thinking in this matter: why did those people get encouragement? Why did they think that they had a sense of power? Why did they feel that some persons were behind them? Because the economic situation was one of great distress There was inflation on a fantastic scale, inflation of a kind which we had not witnessed for as long as I can remember, after Independence There was drought; there were floods and othr kinds of economic happenings which were hitting the masses not only masses in the sense of agricultural labourers, small farmers

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

and urban workers but also the lower middle class people and large sections of urban population. There was this economic unrest and distress and the Government was making all possible effort to deal with it. I am not here to defend the Government; but this is not the forum to talk about it. Certainly if I were speaking in another platform, in an academic platmorm, I could find fault with the Government's economic policy in regard to food procurement, in regard to inflation and so on. But this is not the place for me to discuss the faults of Government. All that I want to say is that there was a national economic crisis; what we had in 1973 and 1974 was a national economic crisis; inflation was rising by 3 or 4 per cent per month. If we only look back to the years 1973, 1974, right upto September 1974, there was such an inflation: It is a party Government but it did appeal to all sections of the people to treat the economic crisis as a national crisis and stop using it for creating disruption and disorder and unrest in the country and to bring about a state of affairs which will make it possible to effectively control the economic crisis.

And they did not get this co-operation. Therefore, I want to lay down this proposition that we should turn our attention to what we do with the economic situation. If we are not able to improve the economic situation, if we are not able to increase production, if we are not able to make this country self-sufficient, if not surplus in food supplies, if we are not able to deal with the problem of poverty and sub-standard living in large pockets in this country, if we are not able to deal with the problem of unemployment, educated unemployment and urban unemployment, then I am afraid no number of speeches however vociferously and passionately made even by my own party colleagues about facisms and reaction, is going to destroy fascism and reaction. India is not a fascist country, India is not a country that harbours reactionaries. Reactionaries and facists flourish in this country only when the atmosphere is ripe for them and if we want to stop facism and reaction and have a non-violent and good society in this country, call it Sarvodaya, call it Socialism, makes no difference to me, we can do so by giving our people a better deal. If we want to have a good society and a good society in our opinion has to be a non-violent society as well, if we want to have a good society, a prosperous society in this country, then we have got to tackle the problems of the Indian economy. I would therefore like to appeal to the opposition and also to those who are speaking on behalf of the Government that while it is quite important to stress political side because I do not know about the politics, Mr. Speaker, and may be.. . ...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): That is avoiding the issue.

SHRI V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Mr. Shamim is so amusing that I forget the trend of my talk. But I would like to stress that even at this stage, let us take, what exactly are we going to do about the economic situation and I think if we look at the President's Address, will find that the bulk of the President's address deals with economic situation. The bulk of the President's address gives us cause for economic hope because things have happened, I do not think they have happened because of emergency, they are not because of emergency but there is no doubt that people are far more reasonable under emergency than they were before the emergency came including the Chief Ministers of Congress States, if I may say so with all my political recklessness. For example, we have found some river disputes which had been

pending with us for almost decades and preventing irrigation and preventing the increase of food supplies have been settled. The President says:

> "Disputes between States have delayed a number of projects."

And then he says:

> ".....some projects in the Narmada basin, the Rajghat project on the Betwa River and the Kadana project on the Mahi river."

They have all been cleared and a major portion of the waters of the Godavari river has also been cleared.

Now, it seems to be, therefore, that what we should concentrate upon is this. If we want to castigate the Government, castigate them on the subject. What are we doing? How effectively are we doing? Are we trying to solve the ecenomic problems? Are we going ahead with the increase in irrigation, going ahead with the increase in agricultural production, going ahead with the increase in industrial production? Are we trying our best to see that there is more labour intensive methods employed in production so that there is more employment? Of course, nobody would ask: have you abolished poverty? Poverty cannot be abolished so easily. It is not like King Canute asking the waves to recede You cannot abolish poverty in a day, not when our 240 million people are supposed to be below the poverty line. But there is a question to be asked. Are we doing anything? Are we doing something substantial, something significant? Are we making any dent in poverty or are we letting poverty remain as it is? It seems to me, Sir, that if the debate could turn on such concrete questions of economic policies and the programmes, the country will be very much benefited. I do not know whether the country will be benefitted because I do not know what the censor does. Whether the censor understands the economics or not, the moment they see a word 'revolution' or something, then they cut the whole paragraph. I have no 'revolution' or something, then they all respect for him because he is an unknown quantity! But I am pretty certain about one thing. There is room for opposition in a democracy. I do not think the Prime Minister ever denied the right of the opposition to exist. On the contrary, she wants a responsible opposition, not in the sense of supporting the government but in the sense of making constructive suggestions and dealing with things that matter, responsible opposition does not mean interruption of the kind that sometimes Mr. Shamim makes. It does not mean witch-hunting or character assassination or talking all the time of corruption, corruption and corruption. But it does mean this: You take a particular project. You discuss whether it has succeeded or failed: how much irrigation has been brought about in the last two years; what has been the input of fertilisers; what is the increase in production and so on. These are the types of questions on which we should turn our attention if we want to make full use of the opportunities we have as a result of the peaceful and nonviolent atmosphere which we should turn our attention, ry as a result of the emergency. Let concentrate on the economic measures to cut at the roots of fascism in this country. We have seen what happened in Germany or Italy. We have seen how fascist forces have come into prominence in other countries whenever there is economic distress and no economic hope. Therefore, we should judge the record of the government by what they have done to deal with this economic problem and what they propose to do.

Even our friends in the opposition have conceded that inflation has stopped. Some are doubtful whether it has really stopped or it has just hidden

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itself behind the curtain That nobody knows, but there is no doubt that inflation has come down Nobody talks about it as they used to do about 18 months ago But as an academic economist, I do not like the term 'negative inflation' It does not sound right in my ears What the Reserve Bank has said namely, declaration of inflation or a gradual attempt at stablisation of prices at a lower level would be more correct expression to use But by whatever name you call it, prices have come down I know this fall has not been completely reflected in retail prices, but why not mention it where it has been reflected? I stay in the university—not in New Delhi—and I meet many Class IV people For the last four years I have been asking them this question and till about 8 months ago, their reaction was very bad They used to say, "Prices are rising This Commodity cannot be had or that cannot be had" Now the reaction is, things can be had, but the prices have not fallen as much as it in claimed Therefore, we have to give full credit to the Government for the various fiscal and monetary measures which enabled them to bring down prices But there is one thing which I want to say, which fourtunately or unfortunately, has not been said by anybody as to why prices have fallen I congratulate the Reserve Bank on their latest report made available a month ago I saw a press summary and then I got the full report, which I read I am saying this for the special benefit of the treasury benches During 1974-75 we had a net inflow of external assistance of Rs 480 crores and withdrawals from the I M F to the tune of Rs. 485 crores giving us a total financial inflow of Rs 965 crores as compared to Rs 316 crores in the previous year

The Reserve Bank Report says: "Clearly without the contribution of this massive dose of external assistance, the impact of monetary and fiscal policies to containing the rate of growth of money supply would have been much less effective" We have done a very wonderful job, better than any othr country in the world. In other countries, 8 per cent or so rate of inflation is still going on and we can hold our head high in all international bodies because we have control on inflation. In this control on inflation, we have had to rely on large loans from the IMF apart from increase in external assistance. The Reserve Bank of India has forecast a better outlook for 1976-77 The Aid India Consortium has promised larger amounts than they did in the previous years. The oil facility is still there and, therefore, we will not have any constraint on our policy because of lack of foreign resources Sir, I think, this is a good thing as far as reality is concerned But I ask how long can we rely on foreign resources because we have to pay back What we get from the IMF has to be paid back What we get from private sources has to be paid back Sir you know very well because you are a distinguished student of economics that something like 30 per cent of our exports have been going for merely servicing the debt payments and quite a big part postponed by the re-schedulmg which we have been able to effect Therefore I want to strike a note of warning that we cannot allow our economic growth and economic recovery and the satisfaction of our economic needs to lean so heavily continuously on foreign loans or foreign assistance I do not say we should not take foreign assistance If we have no choice, we should do it. I am glad, we did it But how do we do away with foreign debt? How do we reduce the payment of foreign debt? I think it is a question which is important Why should we have deficits in our balance of payment? Last year the deficit in balance of payments was of the order of Rs 1096

crores as compared to Rs. 402 crores in the previous year I understand, again there are expectations that in 1975-76 the deficit will be a little large and certainly not smaller than Rs. 1096 crores in the previous year. Why do we get this big payment deficit? It seems to me that this is a matter on which we should concentrate lot of our attention within the party, within the government and within the Parliament. And if we do that, we will know that it is mainly because we import foodgrains, we import fertilisers and we import oil. These are the three major things which are responsible for this big deficit.

About oil, I would not say anything because we are doing our best. Oil cannot be produced by reciting mantras. Oil has to be found and it takes time. Fortunately for us, the expectations are that in another four or five years the position would be better because of Bombay High and because of possible discoveries both in the East and in the North particularly in Jammu & Kashmir. But about food. I would really ask: why are we importing food? How long are we going to import food? Already, people are telling me; yesterday I heard people telling me: "You know, we are worried." He was not a Minister; he was an ordinary person. Why were they worried? They said: "Rains should have come by now. Rains have not come. Therefore, we do not know what will happen to the rabi crop." I said: "Why? we had such a good monsoon. All the rivers are full; all the reservoirs are full and all the tanks are full." He said: "Yes, may be; that may be so in the South; but in the North, there are many places where there are more tanks; and where water is required at a particular tank, if rain does not come, the rabi crop is going to be affected." In other words, we are still depending upon rain. I think once upon a time Rajaji described the Communists as the major enemy. I do not mean that. They may or may not be. I am expressing no opinion on that; but I would certainly say that the rain god—I would not call him an enemy because I am afraid—is a person who determines my destiny. A long, long ago, I think the first Finance Minister of India, Mr. James Wilson in 1860 had said that the Indian budget was a gamble in rains. And the Indian economy seems to be still a gamble in rains. I would say: let us go all out, let us go all out at any cost to see that our food production, (a) increases and (b) (*Interruptions*) ... Sir, would you like me to conclude?

MR. SPEAKER: Please continue.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I would say that the major economic problem that we should tackle is the problem of food. In another place, I even went to the length of saying, some what stretching my neck out—I hope my friend Mr. Chandrajit Yadav does not consider that I am saying something which is wrong—that we would rather imoprt steel, then imported food. If we have to import anything, I would rather import steel than import food. Once I have my food, once I am surplus in food and once I am not dependent on food—apart from balance of payments and foreign loans and foreign assistance—my position, my moral position, my economic position and my strategic position in the international world becomes very much stronger, than if I do not have my own food: and a detailed programme for it, this is not the place to discuss about. I would say that the recent agreements are a welcome step. I am glad that the 20-point programme has a very important item on 5 million hectares of land to be brought under irrigation. I think within the next five years. I do not know; when people are talking about the 20-point programme—I have forgotten it, even though I have read it several times; I went back and referred to it—they talk only about distribution, bonded labour, moratorium on debts and so on.

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But the 20-point programme is a programme essentially with an accent on increasing production. I want to make that clear. The 20-point programme is not merely a populist programme. It is not a programme merely for helping the weaker sections Of course, it wants to help the weaker sections To the extent we can, we should try and do that. No question about it But essentially, the 20-poin programme has emerged with an accent on both agriculture production and industrial production. Therefore, when my friends say that they were all for the 20-point programme—not only my friends who are represented in this House, but even my friends who are not fully represented in this House—I would like to understand it. Almost within a few days of its declaration, a delegation led by the most important industrialists and businesmen came to the Prime Minister and said that they were all for the 20-point programme. I am still to find someone who is against the 20-point programme. Everybody is for the 20-point programme But what happens is this, like the six men looking at the elephant..

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon Member will continue after lunch The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER· Dr. Rao may continue. Only five minutes more. He will please bear that in mind.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Yesterday I requested this House and also the Business Advisory Committee.. .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, why bring it up here?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Thousands of workers have recently been declared laid off or retrenched, and closure is going on. Today I got the news that in a place like Kanpur 13,000 workers have been laid off. The hon. Prime Minister herself has stated that some remedy must be found for this I would, therefore, request you to ask the Minister of Labour to make a statement

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Very important.

DR V K R VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) I was mentioning this morning how the twenty point programme was being looked at I said I was reminded of the story of six people who described an elephant each differently The story is known to everybody. One concentrated on the trunk, another on the tail, a third on the legs etc I want to say in all earnestness before this House that the 20-point economic programme is a balanced integrated programme It cannot be taken apart by bits and accepting only what one likes and discharging what one does not like. It is a programme for increasing production, agricultural production and industrial production; it is a programme for trying to see that prices remain stable by a system of organising public distribution; it is a programme for bringing social justice, especially to the most neglected sections of the Indian population who live in rural areas. The whole gamut of programmes like abolition of bonded labour increasing agricultural labourers' wages, housing, distribution of surplus land, is intended to do something for the most disadvantageous classes in the rural areas in our country. If I may say so, if this programme is implemented, it is going to break the

current rural power structure which is one of the biggest impediments in the way of social transformation of our society. Therefore, it is very important that this rural programme is implemented. I find that my business friends are for implementing the rural programme. But when it comes to their own programme, they say that they accept the 20-point programme but where is the workers' participation. I have still to read, unless the news has been censored, the programme of the big industrial companies, private sector, the big houses where they are having workers' participation, giving workers a sense of not only participation at the floor level, but also in the decision making, management, product-mix and so on.

Similarly, if I may say so, as I said this morning, rightly or wrongly, as long as our exports do not increase sufficiently and our imports do not decline sufficiently we are dependent on the loan from IMF and other foreign agencies—I do not want to use the word 'Aid'. If that is so, we cannot afford to go and quarrel unnecessarily with all the people from whom we expect to receive loan. I do not say we should not quarrel with them when it is right to do so; and in that connection, I very much regret, if I may say so with great deference my respected friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta, yesterday made a reference to Iran and objected to the signing of the Kudremukh project. On this project, the whole Karnataka depends for its economic growth. Apart from that, Iron is a country from whom we are importing a lot of oil which is playing a very important role in the production of fertiliser in Madras So far as I know, I am not a student of international affairs, Iran is a country with whom we have good relations, economic relations and is also a country that needs our economic and good relations. Strategically, it is also a somewhat difficult position. Therefore, I suggest that when we come to the programme, le us understand that it is a programme taken as a whole. Let us not try to ditch the bout. Our economy is just recovering from a crisis, thanks to the firmness shown by the Prime Minister in imposing an emergency, because without that, I doubt very much, if we could have an atmosphere and the will and all other capacity for doing some of the things which we have been able to do. The economy is now getting a break-through; it is on the verge of a break-through.

We also know, for example, as compared to the rate of growth of last year, in 1976, it is going to be higher. Our infrastructure facilities have increased. There is more power, more water more power supply, more supply of agricultural labour, more foreign exchange and more discipline all-round in the country. There are no strikes, no *harto's*. My friends in the Advisory Committee talked about recession I told them in Bombay the other day that after all some prices had to fall If the workers can accept a cut in their bonus, if many agricultural labourers and others can live on the sub-human standard of living and if they are not in a position to do anything immediately, why should the businessmen think that their profit has to remain where it was remained before. After all, reduction in profit is as much a part of the emergency as reduction in other disbursible incomes, because we want to save more and invest more

Therefore, I would like to suggest that if all of us take the 20-point economic programme as an integrated whole one and not pieces out of it, I think the party must move to break the rural power structure and go all out to implement the reforms in the countryside

I think, the country must go all out to see that the production is increased; the business community has got to go all out to see that it increases production. Actually, the things are rather better now.

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

About recent disclosures—I am not too sure if I am very much in love with the morality behind it; the morality is not something which can bring an unqualified passion in the political, economic and industrial world—it has been a grand success. It has reached a figure of Rs. 1500 crores. My guess is, out of Rs. 1500 crores, at least Rs 750 crores will be concealed income and Rs. 750 crores will be concealed wealth. I am not so much bothered about the fact that you will get about Rs. 250 crores or Rs. 300 crores to the Central Exchequer. But so much money has been legitimatised. It can go into trade; it can go into industry; it can go into investment. It can break the back of so-called recession. That is again a good point on our side.

I want to end my speech on a very optimistic note as far as the economy is concerned. I think, the economy is really, for the first time, after several years, not excluding the good harvest of 1970-71, on the verge of a breakthrough. If it breaks through, we need not be afraid of the reactionary forces; we need not afraid of fascist forces; we need not be afraid of trouble makers and violence-*wallas*. If the economy breaks through, if there is increased production, better distribution and stabilisation of prices, we need not be afraid of all these forces.

In conclusion, I would urge upon all my colleagues both on my side and on the opposition side, irrespective of the personal and sectional grievances, to treat this 20-point Economic Programme as a national cause and an integrated programme and go all out to see that the economy recovers and, by the time we come to the next year, we will be having the General Elections and there will be a fresh opportunity to the opposition to come in large numbers.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the speech made by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, I have been called to speak. When Prof. Rao began his speech, he complained that most of the speeches made in this House were pertaining only to the political aspects and that the economic aspects had not been dealt with as much as they deserved. For a change, I will start my speech from the economic end

As Prof. Rao rightly pointed out, the 20-point Economic Programme has been unanimously and universally welcomed by every section not only inside the House but outside also. We also welcomed it. Not only after Emergency but even earlier, before Emergency, whenever any economic programmes were brought in this House or outside, my party has been very enthusiastically supporting the progressive measures.

This 20-point Economic Programme dominates the scene in the political life of the country today. I do concede that the slogans create enthusiasm, focus the attention of the people, give directions to the people and also prepare the country and the economy for better days. But I doubt very much if by themselves they can solve the problem If words were to fulfil our requirements, our country should have been the most prosperous under the sun.

After announcing the 20-point Economic Programme, more than six months have elapsed. By the week end, 200 days would have been over. At this stage, I want to know what the plan of action is to implement the 20-point Economic Programme I have gone through the President's Address very carefully. I find that the word "Five Year Plan" does not find a place anywhere in this Address. The only thing it talks of is Annual Plan, not the Five Year Plan When the idea of planning was mooted in the country in '50s, when the country after Independence decided that development can be brought about only by planning, not by giving a free hand to anybody who wants to produce or distribute, when this idea was mooted by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he said that

by process of planning, we should bring up the standard of the people in this country. Accordingly, the Planning Commission was set up with which our learned Prof. Rao was also associated very intimately. In 1950, when this idea was put through, the objectives were laid down (1) that the citizens should have adequate means of livelihood, (2) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subverse the common good, and (3) that the operation of the economic system does not result in concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment

After this, we have had four Five Year Plans In the Fifth Five Year Plan also, which has been approved and should have gone into implementation the very first sentence of the Draft says·

"Re noval of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance are the two strategic goals the country has set for itself."

I would like to know how the twenty-point programme is going to be dovetailed into the Plan already made —whether we are going to keep to the Fifth Five Year Plan or going to attend only to the 20 point programme Now, we may feel frustrated that the Plans did not come up to expectations and the twenty-point programme may be a departure from them But even then, we must have planed action as to how the twenty-point programme is going to be out through. In implementing some of these things They may not be put in the regular Plan document itself. For example, fixing of minimum agricultural wages--which is point No 6 in the programe—, abolition of a bonded labour, (Point 4 confiscation of smuggled properties (Point 13), Income-tax Relief (Point 17) etc. may be done even without having a regular plan, but there are many other things which have already been put in our Plans since the First Five Year Plan: for example, land ceiling has been there from the First Five Year Plan. What happened to it? Where did it fail? Where did the Plan or the Government fail in fulfilling the targets and objectives set forth as early as in the First Five Year Plan?

Item No 7, you will see, relates to land to be brought under irrigation— to which Prof Rao also referred. It has been proposed to bring under the twenty-point programme, five million hectares land under irrigation. If you look at this Ffith Fve Year Plan, in Chapter III, para 11, p. 106, it has been stated·

"During the Fourth Plan, it is anticipated that Rs. 1170 crores would have been spent in the major and medium irrigation sector and the additional potential to be created is expected to be 3.3 million hectares. As compared to this, a substantially higher outlay of Rs 2401 crores and a target of 6 2 million hectares are being aimed at during the Fifth Five Year Plan."

So, the Fifth Five Year Plan has planned for 6 2 million hectares and now the twenty-point programme has reduced it to five million hectares! I am not worried even about that; but what are the resources? Even for achieving this twenty-point programme what is the plan that we have evolved? I would like to know whether we have set out priorities on the basis of this, whether we have ascertained the enormity of the problem under each of the points of this programme, whether we have assessed the resources available to us, whether we have fixed up a time bound scheme for each, whether we have located and removed the handicaps in our planning all along wherever we have failed, and whether we have allocated the necessary funds

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizambad): We have removed all obstacles.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I would like to know what the obstacles were and how you have removed them (as he has answered on behalf of the Government, I expect him to give an answer to this also) and whether effective implementation and follow-up will be there in the twenty-point programme.

It is good to create enthusiam in this country, to focus the attention of the people and to set priorities but, in the long-term perspective, how are we going to implement them? We should come to brass tacks.

Now I come to Emergency on which many hon. friends, both on this side and on the other side, have spoken. Emergency was imposed on 26th June, 1975, as you all know, and the 20-point programme. Emergency, as its very Emergency is sought to be continued for implementation of the 20-point programme; Emergency, as its very name suggests, is for abnormal conditions. We would like to know when normalcy is going to come, how to know that the normalcy has come and the Emergency should end When somebody starts on a 100-metre dash, if he is asked to go on a 30-kilometre long distance run, either he will not be able to keep up the same speed or if he keeps up the same speed, he will not be able to reach the goal and may collapse in the middle quite exhausted. For good or bad, for ill or well, you say that the Emergency has produced good results. But what is the guarantee that the means that have been opened now, that the floodgates that have been opened now, will not be utilised in future by somebody who does not use these things to obtain good results? Where is the guarantee that these things will not be utilised by people for their own ends in a despotic or undemocratic way?

I concede that the provision for Emergency is a must in any Constitution worth its name; no constitutional government can function without the provision in the Constitution, if it is a written one, for Emergency. But, because it is to be done only for a temporary period, the people and the constitutional government accept to for go their rights. The constitutional government itself gets restricted and the rights of the citizens are suspended and these rights are to be resumed once the Emergency is over. There is a famous maxim by Cicero, "*inter arma silent leges*", that is when there is clash of arms, laws become silent. In a democratic country, Emergency can be proclaimed and continued, perhaps with the best of intentions. But where is the check? Who is to say that the Emergency is not there, that the conditions of Emergency do not prevail any longer and that the Emergency should be lifted?

I will quote only two classical systems of Government which we follow or try to follow. One is U.K.'s which we try to adopt to the extent possible, to the best of our genius. In U.K., the Parliament has got the power, the Sovereign does not have, Parliament endows the Executive with powers to interfere with the most cherished rights of citizens which may be necessary and proper in a grave national danger. But, there, the courts go into the cases of abuse, *mala fide* use of power and where there is *prima facie* wrong application of the power. During World War I and World War II, courts were never barred to any aggrieved party, anybody could approach the courts against any *mala fide* use or wrong application of the powers, even in the heat of War, in 1942, there have been cases of detenus—persons detained by the Government—being released by the courts in U.K

In the USA there is the Presidential form of Government there, the President does not have the power, it is the Congress which has got the power to impose conditions in times of emergency, to prevent filling in court the writ of habeas corpus; but it is for the courts to determine whether conditions have arisen to justify suspension of the rights. Therefore, we have got another party there to decide this.

My basic approach or appeal is this. You may change the Constitution in any way; whether it is Parliamentary form of Government or Presidential form of Government or any other form of Government, as long as you have a written Constitutions—of course, there are countries where they do not have fully written Constitutions and where democracy thrives. I am not on that question—what does it mean? Having a written Constitution itself means that you are putting limitations. After all, why do you want to have a Constitution? You want to have a Constitution because You want to put limitations on the functioning of the Legislature and the Executive. Whenever there is a trespass or whenever there is an encroachment by one sector into another, who is to decide? There comes the judiciary. As long as you provide for a system of Constitution or Government—whether it may be, whether it is as in the USA or in the UK, I do not have any quarrel—please see to it that there is an independent body which checks; if the Legislature goes beyond its limitations, there should be some checks; if the Executive goes beyond its limitations, there should be some check on that. That is what we call the rule of law and impartial judicial review.

The majority rule alone cannot decide what is just or not Gandhiji himself while writing in *Young India* on 26-1-1922, rightly said:

> "Claiming the right of free opinion and free action as we do, we must extend the same to others. The rule of majority when it becomes coercive, is as intolerable as that of a bureaucratic minority. We must patiently try to bring round the minority to our view by gentle persuasion and argument."

Therefore, democracy has to be governed by discussion not only inside the House, but outside the House also. Hence my demand for a round-table Conference for discussion with all leaders.

Whatever opinion is formed about the functioning of a democracy, as rightly pointed out by the learned Professor, criticism should be welcome as long as you do not incite violence, as long as you do not lead to violence, and as long as that does not lead to any extra-constitutional measures. My point is that if any speech leads to violence, leads to extra-constitutional measures, put that person in the court.

Regarding the majority rule, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also said:

> "With all my admiration and love for democracy, I am not prepared to accept the statement that the largest number of people are always right."

The largest number of people sometimes in their anxiety to do the best of things may act and go in the wrong way. That is why, we always rely on a measure that is the rule of law and the independent judiciary.

Once Aristotle said,

> 'Man, when perfected, is the best of animals, but when separated from law and justice is the worst of all."

My plea, therefore, is that whatever you plan is not going to be there for the day, is not for this year or for this Lok Sabha alone; it is going to bind the coming generation The directions that you give, the basic alterations that you suggest are going to be imprinted in the political history of our country for the future citizens. It is said that the politician looks at the next elections, whereas the statesman looks at the next generation. I know, you are all very eminent statesmen. As you are, you should see the shape of things to come. I do not expect the same sort of good people to adorn this very House. After all, man is mortal. Whenever you do these things, think of the possibilities of abuse Even now you may not be aware, what the distant bureaucrat, or the distant officer may do. The officers who clamp the censor may allow one thing to be published in one paper; if the same thing is published in another paper, they simply strike it down. I cannot go to any court or anywhere.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Whenever you think of any constitutional change, or implementation of the 20-point programme, whenever you want to use the emergency powers or the extraordinary powers to protect the sovereignty, that very instrument should not be used to thwart and subvert the very Constitution itself and the democracy in this country

I would also say to the Members here that you have been associated with a very glorious record of freedom movement, you have been trained more than I under Gandhiji, and you have been associated with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. All these people have left a very rich legacy—a legacy to the nation, a legacy to the present generation. The same legacy we should be able to pass on untarnished though not enriched in a great measure, to the coming generation

I would quote from an erudite scholar on the legacy that has been left to us by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru It has been said:

> "An essential ingredient of the new India of Nehru had to be political democracy Free India could not, therefore, be a dictatorial India or an oligarchic India or a feudal India And in political democracy, he included free speech and free press, civil liberty, adult franchise and the rule of law"

This was said in one of the very good books brought out in recent years. 'The Nehru Legacy' by Dr. V. K R. V. Rao. Therefore, I appeal to him. I rededicate the rich legacy to him and others in the House and ask whether or not he is going to accept and continue the free India founded by Jawaharlal Nehru wherein he wanted free speech, free Press, civil liberty, adult franchise and the rule of law

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla). I want to associate myself with the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address.

The President said in one of the paragraphs that there is a continuing challenge of forces of disruption and that the nation should remain vigilant and disciplined. In this context, I feel that the emergency has to remain because the danger is still there. I feel that the vested interests are very much afraid of any change in the socio-economic structure. I again feel that the forces of external disruption are active. I am reminded that when the Ananda Marg was banned, foreigners came to man it and they even shifted the headquarters of the organization to Bangkok and also operated at Calcutta I also learnt from the papers sometime later that there was an international religious organization which has also come to Calcutta whose members believe in Hindu Gods It is significant that foreigners should come here from far off places telling us that they believe in our Gods. Can't they find God in their own country? If they want to become Hindus, what prevents them from becoming Hindus and following Hinduism in their own country On the other hand, coming to Calcutta to find spiritual satisfaction is significant This is rather intriguing

Then, Sir I am reminded of a magazine by name *'Watch Tower'* which is printed in 78 languages and prints something like 9 700,000 copies from Pennsylvania and Philippines. This magazine says that nations should surrender their sovereignty and accept an authority that could tell them what they should do in international affairs It is very obvious who wants this Aga n I became suspicious about all these things when I read that the Chairman of the Theosophical Society, Shri Sriman Narayan said more or less the same thing. He said that there should be a world government to which individual nations would surrender their sovereignty All these things put together would make one feel that we should be vigilant because all these things are happening in a covert way' Perhaps he might have said in an honest way that there should be a

world government but, read with the 'Watch Tower', it has a different meaning in actual practice. So, because of these things I feel that the emergency has to remain so long as the external dangers are there.

I feel, there are powers who do not want that we should be self-reliant or that India should emerge as a country that matters in the World Comity.

Our non-alignment policy has made us great under the very dynamic leadership and guidance of Madam Indira Gandhi who has very much become—the leader of the non-aligned countries.

We have sided with and we have always talked of African unity We have also said that Arab land occupied by Israel should be vacated We have favoured the Palestinian cause. We have favoured the just cause of 'still to be liberated' countries We are therefore not liked and, therefore the campaign is there The danger is there and we have got to be alert

They have not liked our launching Aryabhata, our emergency strong

When King Faisal used oil as a weapon, he was assassinated We also know that only last year Mujib was instrumental for Dacca declaration for Asian security where 27 countries had participated. We then found that Mujib was assassinated. We should therefore know that these are not accidental things. We know that the U.S. Ambassador in Bangla Desh at the time of assassination of Mujib was Mr. Davis Boster, who was Charge-d' Affairs in Chile at the time of assassination of Mr. Allende. Again I say that when American senate exposed CIA, President Ford did not condemn assassination and never said 'stop it'. He only said, avoid assassination.

Again on 30th December, 1975, I read in the paper a few days ago that there was a threat to kill U.S. politicians and Chairman of the Committees of Investigation into CIA working. They are not going to spare their own people.

In 1961 there were 3,700 intelligence men working under diplomatic titles. We do not know how many are working in our country. We also see that many religious organisations from outside help the various religious organisations here in India What I want to stress is that Government should have a sort of audit check on the money that is received by the various religious organisations here. They must also see as to how the money is spent by them

All this is happening when in Japan throwing of dummy atom bomb is being practised. We also see that the base Diego Garcia has been built as a very great offensive base. We also see that the Gwadar base has been built at Makran coast. They are almost controlling our oil channel. We have got to be vigilant that way. We have to devise ways and means so that our Bombay high receives very great attention

We also see that the Chinese are provoking at our northern side. We also see that implementation of Simla Agreement is slowing down. We also see that the Indian navy—I read two days ago—is under constant surveillance by some foreign power by long range aircraft.

When all these things are there, I feel that we have got to be vigilant.

The Simonstown can see the Bay of Bengal on its radar. China and USA had asked for bases in Chittagong and I don't know whether they have got it. Sir, in the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Chinese spokesman said that he feared that there may be a third world war. When all these things are going on, we cannot be less vigilant. We have got to be more and more vigilant.

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

In respect of our economy, we have got to see that the inequality is not more pronounced We have got to see that the 20 point programme of the hon Prime Minister is implemented properly and in a satisfactory manner It cannot be implemented unless people's participation is there unless people are associated with it This is a must Unless people are associated the implementation of the 20 point programme may not be that perfect If the Constitution becomes a hurdle in removing inequalities and disparities, we should review the constitutional provisions and the Constitution should be amended if necessary We must remove the economic disparities and this is a must We must see also that there are no lockouts and lay-offs in private sector We must also see that the Report of the Hathi Committee is implemented because the drug industry is in the hands of multinationals and they must be taken over With these words Sir I thank you for having given me the permission to associate myself with the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address

SHRI K MANOHARAN (Madras North) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir let me start my speech by quoting a relevant portion from the Narora Document of the Congress I quote It says

> 'The basic question is whether the process of social and economic changes will take place within the matrix of democratic institutions or whether the vested interests would succeed in thwarting the process of change by imposing their will on the masses through extra Constitutional means.'

In para 36, the President has expressed this view and I quote

> 'Honourable Members In view of the uncertainties of the International situation, especially on our subcontinent and the neighbourhood, the continuing challenge of forces of disruption at home and the need to accelerate our social and economic programmes the nation should remain vigilant and disciplined There must be constant effort to improve performance and bring about changes and reforms in every sphere of national life

Before me, my friend Mr Era Sezhiyan made a philosophical speech today Before that, my friend, Mr V K R V Rao the learned professor, spoke I listened with rapt attention to these two speeches Professor Rao said that if there is any economic breakthrough then we need not worry about the fascist and reactionary forces in the country My humble submission to Prof V K R V Rao is this Unless and until the reactionary forces are crushed completely we cannot have an economic breakthrough and political stability in the country

Now I want to draw the atention of Mr Deputy-Speaker and thereby, the House that we are passing through a critical stage we have democracy and democracy is our creed, it is a way of life and we accepted democracy because of two reasons as a constitutional pundit Mr Fauser pointed out and I quote —

> Two cheers for Democracy one because it admits variety and two because it permits criticisms."

That is why we welcome the democracy for our country Now coming to emergency why and what for was it proclaimed It has been amply clear and explained to the nation at large not only by the Prime Minister but by the responsible political parties and responsible leaders Of course emergency is a kind of cruelty no doubt. It is like a scalpel in the hands of a doctor for operating a patient for his life but not to kill him That is precisely why this emergency has been declared; it has been declared to discipline the country The process is going on in this country, but the disruptive forces which have gone under ground are trying to undermine the

basic structure of our democracy, the infrastructure of our Parliamentary democracy is being threatened not only by the fascist forces inside but in collusion with the fascist forces outside the country as well—I do not like to mention the names of those countries But it is very clear to anybody that the imperialist forces and their 'Funkies and toadies', in collusion with the reactionary forces here, are determined to see that Indira Gandhi's Government is completely demolished and thereby they can introduce chaos and confusion in the country and out of which they want to do something That is why we think that the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi very rightly, has taken this step of introducing the emergency Whether this emergency will be there till eternity or whether it would be lifted, this question has been put by my friend, Shri Sezhiyan, it is not left to him to be a competent authority or to Shri D K Barooah of the Congress party to decide The Prime Minister of this country is the only competent person who can judge the situation whether the emergency is to be lifted or not So, we are hoping that when normalcy is restored, everything will be all right I now want to draw the attention of the House to one thing Much has been said about the constitutional changes So far as we are concerned, we think that the Constitution must be a living document and it must reflect the true spirit and aspiration and the rising expectations of the people of the nation, Constitution is not only a mere scheme or arrangement to regulate the administrative, political economic and social activities but it is a forward looking instrument—a powerful weapon—to abolish the larger pockets of poverty existing in the midst of plenty The Constitution must be flexible and it is amendable I do not consider the Constitution as a Bible of the nation or the Quoran of the country or Bhagwat Gita of the nation. Constitution is there to see that there is transformation in our society and economic regeneration for which we must change it.

The Prime Minister has said that she was for changes in the Constitution. Certain objections from certain quarters came. What sort of changes does the Prime Minister want to introduce? Certain people are saying that the basic structure of the Constitution should not be touched The fundamentals of the Constitution should not be allowed to be changed So far as I am concerned I am not bothered about the basic structure or the fundamentals of the Constitution, I am more concerned about the basic needs or requirements of the needy people of this country

If any constitution stands in the way of achieving our laudable objectives then without any sense of remorse and mercy that constitution should be thrown lock, stock and barrel in the Arabian or the Indian ocean Before concluding that part of the aspect I request the Prime Minister to come forward and spell out what sort of changes she wants to introduce in the Constitution For her my suggestion is that she must have a conference of constitutional pundits and political leaders wherein these changes must be placed for discussion and dialogue After that we can conveniently have our constitution changed and the constitution reshaped.

Next, maybe this point might be unpleasant to some but I must bring to the notice of the Prime Minister, that is about language issue. So far as the President's Address is concerned it is silent. There is a lurking doubt or apprehension in the minds of the people in my part of the country that Hindi is being cleverly imposed on the people of non-Hindi speaking areas. This is against the spirit of the assurance given by late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. In the year 1959 he said: The question of Hindi must be decided not by Hindi speaking people but by the non-Hindi speaking people. In the year 1962 the same assurance was repeated by

[Shri K. Manoharan]

the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. In the year 1971 the illustrious Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's daughter, the illustrious Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave a positive assurance in the House that it will not be imposed on the non-Hindi speaking people. Recently in the defence consultative committee meeting while I raised this issue she again promised that it will not be imposed and the apprehension according to her own words is baseless and unfounded. She said, "You need not have any apprehension at all." Then in order to reaffirm the faith I once again asked: Shall I take it as an assurance from you? She said, "This is my assurance."

In spite of all these assurances, I am sorry to tell that without her knowledge some people in different Departments and the Ministries are creating and doing some mischief. Some circulars are being sent where the stink of imposition is there. I think these people are creating some impossible conditions for the Prime Minister or to put her in an awkward situation thereby to create some sort of ill-feeling against the Prime Minister from the non-Hindi speaking people. So, I request the Prime Minister that she must intervene and see that the apprehension is completely removed and thereby we must concentrate on the 20-point programme announced by her. While the country is passing through a difficult phase for heaven's shake let us not bring controversy so far as the language issue is concerned. Let us leave this matter to the future generation to decide because we are not competent enough to decide this issue at present.

Lastly, Sir, emergency is being opposed very cleverly by my friend, Mr. Sezhiyan. The same speech must be addressed not to the Prime Minister of India but to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I tell you one thing.

AN HON. MEMBER: Because he imposed emergency.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: What he cleverly did is he opposed emergency on the one side and on the other he is utilising the emergency provisions to curb the rights of the opposite political parties and periodicals, journals and what not which publish the factual political situation of the country. Shri Viswanathan, MP, was also arrested. There is such a mis-use and abuse of powers in Tamil Nadu. Not only that. I would like to say this for the information of the Prime Minister. If any Member of Parliament comes to Madras—I can be his translator or anybody can be his translator—he will see what are the things written on the walls. 'Indira Gandhi is a fascist.' 'Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is a fascist.' 'Indira Gandhi is a dictator.' 'Democracy is being raped.' These are the types of slogans written on the walls. Not only that, Sir. I am very sorry to tell you that in order to create confusion in the country, one fine morning, I see a poster saying 'JP is dead.' Clandestine pamphlets are being issued criticising the Government of India and criticising the imposition of Emergency.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): This is all done by the MGR party to malign the DMK.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: We can show the publications. Pamphlets after pamphlets are being issued. But, these people have no cheeks to mention the name of the press. Without mentioning the name of the press, these clandestine pamphlets are being printed and distributed to various countries of the world through their Embassies functioning here. I can prove this.

The second thing which I would like to mention is a very important thing. The Prime Minister should not take it very lightly. We have already submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister as well as the President to see that the (Tamil Nadu) Government is streamlined. So many charges have been levelled. I think all the documents are conveniently sleeping in the Home Ministry or somewhere else. I am not worried about it. But, what I would like to say is this. There is an impossible situation in Tamil Nadu. Emergency is not to be found at all. Law and order situation is out of control. My friend, the Organiser of Anna DMK South Madras, Mr. J. P. R., was arrested under MISA. Of course, no reason has been assigned. But, he is still behind the bars. Here is a very interesting and important point. Had the Tamil Nadu Government any sense of shame, elementary sense of shame, after the Chingleput judgement, after the Magistrate's pronouncements, it would have resigned. I will explain the circumstances. While the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was visiting Chingleput, which is 35 miles away from Madras, a black-flag demonstration was organised. Why was it organised? I will tell you the reason.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. I have almost given double your time.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Thank you very much for your generosity! I am on my last point. A black-flag demonstration was organised. Do you know why? When Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan came to Madras, the Congress Party, the Youth Congress, organised a black-flag demonstration. These people were brutally beaten up—shall I say—by the DMK-employed goondas. In order to protest against that, the leader of the Anna DMK, MGR said that wherever Karunanidhi goes, we should express our dis-satisfaction by waving black-flags. It was very peaceful. But, the Treasurer of my party, Mr. S. M. Dorairaj was beaten up and he was taken to the hospital with head injuries. So many Anna DMK members were arrested. They were helpless. After having done all this, false cases were foisted on them.

15.00 hrs.

This is a judicial pronouncement:

"The Chief Judicial Magistrate observed that the materials placed before the Court led him to suspect very strongly that the Inspector of Police for reasons best known to him and without properly investigating rushed to lay a charge-sheet against the accused leaving the real culprits....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vidyalankar.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: Let me conclude. Then only it will be a total one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is crossing the limit.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: "The very fact....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: May I quote another thing?....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: I am not yielding.

"The very fact that the Inspector rushed to lay the charge-sheet even without examining the accused, who had to be sent to the Government General Hospital, Madras, on account of his dangerous condition indicates that the Inspector was not interested in fair investigation but was bent upon charging the accused somehow. It is not known what prompted him to act like that.

"Those who were attacked had been brought before the Court as accused, leaving the attackers, who

[Shri K Manoharan]

took law into their own hands, to go scot-free "

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Vidyalankar

SHRI K MANOHARAN I must conclude I am concluding

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You can conclude in one sentence

SHRI S A SHAMIM Mr Vidyalankar will conclude on his behalf

SHRI K MANOHARAN This is the judgment This shows very clearly how false cases are being foisted on us Therefore I am requesting the Prime Minister I am not requesting her to dismiss that Ministry through the President—I am requesting her for heaven's sake after the expiry of the term of that Assembly under the Constitution not even a single minute should be allowed for the D M K Government to continue I hope the Prime Minister would help us in that

SHRI S A SHAMIM The same should be done after the term of the Parliament here

SHRI K MANOHARAN I hope she will do it

SHRI C T DHANDAPANI After he becomes President!

SHRI S A SHAMIM You have not given him enough time He had so much of material

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार (चंडीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, डी०एम० के० माननीय के सदस्य ने सवाल किया था कि यह इमरजेंसी कब खत्म होगी। उनका कुछ जवाब तो अभी आया डी०एम०के० के माननीय सदस्य दे चुके हैं उन्होंने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि इमरजेंसी आयी कैसे। जो हालत इमरजेंसी के पहले थी उस को सब लोग भली भांति जानते हैं। डैमोक्रेसी के क्या माने हैं और उस को किस दृष्टि से देखते हैं? अगर डैमोक्रेसी के बारे में यह धारणा है कि मेजोरिटी को सिर्फ वोट देने का अख्तियार है और व कि माइनारिटी को यह हक है कि मेजोरिटी के रास्ते में जितनी अड़चने खड़ी कर सके कर शोर करके घेराव करके काम न करने दे जैसा कि विरोधी दलों के नेता यहां सदन में करते थे और जिस के बारे में अक्सर लोग आ कि यहां की कार्यवाही देखने आते थे पूछते थे विद्यार्थी पूछते थे और आप को अच्छी तरह से याद होगा कि 12 बजे के बाद यहां पर कैसा शोर होता था अगर इसी को हम डैमोक्रेसी समझें तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह डैमोक्रेसी नहीं है। इमरजेंसी के पहले जो कुछ गुजरात और बिहार में होता रहा और जो कुछ यहां पर दिल्ली में विरोधी दल के बड़े बड़े नेता करते जा रहे थे अगर उस बात की इजाजत देते और जो कुछ होता है उस को होने देते अगर यही डैमोक्रेसी के माने है तो सचमुच डेमोक्रेसी का खत्म किया। लेकिन अगर डेमोक्रेसी के मान यह है कि हर व्यक्ति संयम रखते हुए अपनी आजादी का इस्तेमाल करे मेरी आजादी वहां खत्म होती है जहां दूसरे की आजादी शुरू होती है अगर मुझे बोलने का हक है तो दूसरे को भी बोलने का हक है और डेमोक्रेसी के यह माने है कि जो सरकार बनती है उस को अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक कानून के मुताबिक अपनी नीति के मुताबिक काम करने देना है और उस के रास्ते में अड़चन डालना नहीं है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम ने जो कुछ किया है वह सही किया है और जो एक गलत वातावरण बनता जा रहा था उस को खत्म किया है। डैमोक्रेसी के जो अलंबरदार निकाले जा रहे थे और आजादी का जो गलत इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा था जो कि डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने जा रहा था, तो डैमोक्रेसी को हमने खत्म नहीं किया, बल्कि वह लोग खत्म कर रहे थे जो कि संस्थाओं के और यहां पर बोलने वालों के रास्ते में

अड़चनें डालते थे। वह लोग रुकावट डाल रहे थे डेमोक्रेसी के रास्ते में।

26 जून के पहले जो यहां पर वातावरण पैदा किया गया था अगर वैसा वातावरण किसी देश में हो तो वहां पर न सिर्फ डेमोक्रेसी बल्कि आजादी भी नहीं रह सकती है। हमारी आजादी खतरे में थी, विदेशी ताकतें, सी०आई०ए० के लोग जो काम कर रहे थे, मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि विरोधी दल के लोग उस में क्या मदद देते थे, लेकिन जो भी काम हो रहे थे वह एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा कर रहे थे जिस के अन्दर कोई भी शक्ति अगर सरकार को फेल करना चाहती है, हमारी आजादी को खतरे में डालना चाहती है तो बड़ी आसानी के साथ खतरे में डाल सकती थी।

आलोचना का हक सब को है, लेकिन आलोचना नीतियों की होनी चाहिये ऐक्शन्स की होनी चाहिये, न कि व्यक्तियों की आलोचना होनी चाहिये। यहां पर विरोधी दल के लोग सरकार की पोलिसियों की, एक्शन्स की आलोचना की आजादी नहीं बल्कि व्यक्तियों की आलोचना की आजादी चाहते थे, जो कि किसी भी डेमोक्रेसी में सम्भव नहीं है। उन की आलोचना व्यक्ति विशेष को ले कर होती थी, विशेष रूप से प्रधान मंत्री को ले कर और कुछ चुने हुए नेताओं के बारे में, जैसे स्वर्गीय एल०एन० मिश्र पर कितने कितने लांछन लगाये गये। एक पोलिसी विरोधी दल ने अख्तियार कर रखी थी कि इतने लांछन लगाओ जिस से सरकार की इमेज देश में और दुनिया के सामने खत्म हो जाय। एक ऐसी तस्वीर दुनिया के सामने रखी जाय कि यहां की सरकार करप्ट है। ऐसी नीति वह लोग अपनाते हैं जो री-ऐक्शनरी सरकारें लाना चाहते हैं। अब देखिए कि बांगला देश में क्या हुआ। वहां जिस प्रकार से नेताओं का कत्लेआम हुआ वह हमारे सामने है, उस से हमें सबक लेना चाहिए। वहां मजीब और उन के साथियों पर इतने लांछन लगाये गये कि वह करप्ट हैं और उस की आड़ में कत्लेआम हुआ। करप्शन का शोर ज्यादातर वही मचाते हैं जो खुद करप्ट होते हैं, जैसे कि जो चोर चोरी करता है और जब लोग चोर चोर कह कर भागते हैं तो चोर भी लोगों के साथ चोर चोर का शोर मचाता है तो यहां पर एक ऐसा वातावरण था कि यहां की सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है, सभी तरफ भ्रष्टाचार है, अगर ऐसा ही वातावरण यहां चलने दिया जाता तो डेमोक्रेसी आगे नहीं चल सकती थी।

आप जरा ठंडे दिल से नीचे, या जनता में पूछें तो वह कहेगी कि उस ने आराम की सांस ली है। आप देहात में, शहर में गरीब आदमियों में पूछें तो वह यही कहेंगे कि इस इमरजेंसी के लागू होने के बाद उन को आराम मिला है, देश में अमन चैन कायम हुआ है। तो यह एक अच्छी बात हुई, और विरोधी दलों ने जो एक गलत वातावरण देश में पैदा किया था उस को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक था।

सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया वह सही उठाया। बहुत सी बातों को नुकताचीनी कर सकते हैं, कुछ गलत बातें भी हुई हैं। लेकिन आम तौर से जैसा माननीय वी० के० आर० वी० राव ने कहा, आम तौर पर अगर देखें तो इस इमरजेंसी के कारण हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरी है, औद्योगिक उत्पादन, कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ा है। क्राइम का हव्वा, सालों से जो ब्लैक मनी की पैरलल अर्थ-व्यवस्था चल रही थी उस को खत्म किया गया। आज वह नहीं है।

वह जो स्थिति थी या उस की ताकत थी वह टूट गई, खत्म हो गई। तो मैं समझता हूं कि वे सब बातें इन कुछ महीनों के अन्दर, इन छ महीनों के अन्दर हुई हैं। क्या इस बात से कोई इन्कार कर सकता है? जो बाकयान हैं उन से आप इन्कार नहीं कर

[श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार]

सकते हैं। इमरजेन्सी से देश को फायदा हुआ है और देश इमर्जेन्सी के बाद आगे बढ़ा है। ये ऐसे वाकयात है, ऐसी घटनाए है जोकि साफ दिखाई देती है जैसे कि सूरज की रोशनी मे चीजे साफ दिखाई देती है। अगर विरोधी दलों के कुछ लोग पक्षपात की बात करे और इस बात से इन्कार करते है तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन विरोधी दल जनता के सामने यह बात कहेंगे तो लोग इस बात को नही मानेंगे और कहेंगे कि इमर्जेन्सी के जमाने मे देश आगे बढ़ा है और हमारी काफी समस्याए हल हुई है और हल होने जा रही है। यह ठीक है और मैं इस बात को मानता हू कि जहा हम ताकत अपने हाथ मे लेते हैं तो उस पर काफी अकुश रखना पडता है और जरा सभल कर चलना पडता है और उस मे विजिलेंस की जरूरत है। इसीलिए मैं यह कहूगा कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट और हमारे मिनिस्टरों को काफी विजिलेंस की जरूरत है।

मे यह देखता हू कि हमारे दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर काफी सफाई हुई है और चडीगढ के बारे मे भी मुझे मालूम है कि वहा पर काफी इस बात की कोशिश हो रही है कि जिन लोगों ने नाजायज कब्जा किया हुआ है पब्लिक की जमीन पर, उन को वहा से हटाया जाए। रेगुलेट करना अच्छी बात है लेकिन उस के अन्दर भावना सही होनी चाहिए और मैं समझता हू कि इस के अन्दर हमारे जो सरकारी अफ़सर है उन की मनोवृति पर निर्भर करता है कि वे कैसे उस का इम्पलीमेंटेशन करते है। शायद उन की मनोवृति वैसी नही है जिस भावना से हम ने यह इमर्जेन्सी लगाई है। उन की भावना यह होनी चाहिए कि अगर 15 या 20 साल से कोई आदमी बैठा हुआ है और वह नाजायज कब्जा किये हुए बैठा है, अगर वह गरीब आदमी है और उस के पास दूसरे साधान नहीं हैं, तो हमारा मकसद उस को बसाने का होना चाहिए। हमारा मकसद बसाना है, उजाडना नही है। यही बात चडीगढ मे मैं ने वहां की सरकार से की थी और दिल्ली में भी की थी। इस प्रकार से जितनी जगहों से लोगों को हटाया गया है और कालोनीज को साफ़ किया गया है और वहां पर लोगों के पास घरबार नही है या काम नही है, तो हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए और हमारे सरकारी अफसरों को खास तौर पर इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि उन को बसाए। मैं समझता हू कि हमारे जो मत्रीगण है उन को भी इस में काफी सावधानी बर्तनी चाहिए और जहा पर इमर्जेन्सी का गलत इस्तेमाल हुआ है, उस को रोकना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि यह बात ठीक है कि कृषि जन्य पदार्थों की कीमते काफी गिरी है लेकिन जो औद्योगिक कारखानों में माल बनता है या जो उद्योगो मे चीजे बनाई-जाती है उन की कीमते उतनी नही गिरी है जितनी कि और चीजों की गिरी है और इस के लिए कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए और कुछ कोशिश करनी चाहिए। देहात के लोगों की यह शिकायत है कि उन की जिन्सों की कीमत तो काफी गिर गई है लेकिन जो चीजे वे बाजार से खरीदते है उनकी उतनी नही गिरी। इस लिए इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार जो हमारा बीस सूत्रता प्रोग्राम है, यह प्रोग्राम आखरी नही है। यह बुनियादी प्रोग्राम है और एक स्ट्रक्चर हम बनाने जा रहे है और जैसा कि श्री वी० के० आर० वी राव ने कहा कि हम देहातो का स्ट्रक्चर ठीक करने जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हू कि इस स्ट्रक्चर के चेन्ज होने से हमारी जो एकोनामी है, हमारे देश का जो आर्थिक ढाचा है, वह बहुत इम्प्रुव होगा और हम जो समाजवाद की तरफ कदम उठाना चाहते हैं वह भी बढ़ सकेगा लेकिन उस में तेजी आनी चाहिये। यह बात मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हू कि कांग्रेस

दल के लोग तो इस से सहमत हैं ही लेकिन विरोधी दल के लोगों ने भी इस प्रोग्राम को मानने से इंकार नहीं किया है और उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि लैंड रिफार्म्स नहीं होने चाहिए या कीमतों के ऊपर कंट्रोल नहीं होना चाहिए। यह मैं ने जरूर देखा है कि कुछ लोग जो विरोधी दलों में हैं, वे विरोध करना ही अपना धर्म समझते हैं और इस बारे में करना कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि यह बात तो ठीक है लेकिन हो नहीं रही है। वह यह समझते हैं कि डैमोक्रेसी के अन्दर जहां तक काम को करने का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक देश को बढ़ाने का ताल्लुक है, देश को अच्छे नतीजे दिलाने का ताल्लुक है; उस की सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। डैमोक्रेसी के अन्दर विरोधी दल भी अपनी जिम्मेदारी से अलग नहीं हो सकते हैं। विरोधी दल अगर यह समझते हैं कि तमाम अच्छी बातें करना सरकार का काम है और उन का काम बैठ कर उस के ऊपर नुक्ताचीनी करना है, सरकार की टांग खींच कर उसको गिराना है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वे विरोधी दल का पार्ट अदा नहीं कर रहे हैं। डेमोक्रेसी के अन्दर विरोधी दल अगर जिम्मेदारी से काम करे तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश काफी तरक्की कर सकता है। जो काम हम देश के लिए करना चाहते हैं उन में उन को हमारा साथ देना चाहिए, लेकिन इस समय तक मैं नहीं जानता कि सिवाय एक दो दलों को छोड़ कर बाकी जो विरोधी दल है उन्होंने सिर्फ नुक्ताचीनी करना ही अपना कर्तव्य समझा है और इस 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में, जिन में अच्छे अच्छे काम हैं, अपना कोई योगदान नहीं दिया है। एक भी मिसाल मुझे नजर नहीं आती है। आज जो देश में भावना बनी है, उस भावना को वे खराब करना चाहते हैं। वे यह कहते हैं कि उन को तमाम आजादी खत्म हो गई है। इमर्जेन्सी को खत्म करने का एक ही तरीका है और जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है, वह तरीका यह है कि वातावरण ठीक हो और जब वातावरण ठीक हो जाएगा तो एमर्जेन्सी नहीं रहने दी जाएगी। हम चाहते हैं कि एमर्जेन्सी न रहे और हरेक यही चाहता है कि यह न रहे लेकिन नार्मल हालात होने चाहिए। जो लोग शोर करते हैं उन का भी यह काम है कि हालात सुधरें और क्लाइमेट अच्छी बने लेकिन उन का काम तो हालात को बिगाड़ते रहने का है। उन की भावना तो टांग खींचने की है और काम न करने देने की है। वे चुपचाप पर्दे वार कर और चुपके चुपके गाली-गलोज दे कर लोगों को बहकाते हैं और अफवाहें फैलाते हैं। अगर वे लोग इस तरह के कार्य करेंगे तो एक अच्छी क्लाइमेट पैदा नहीं होगी और यह तो देश को खतरे में डालेंगे और समाजवाद को खतरे में डालने की बात होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री एस० ए० शकूर (श्रीनगर) मि० डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, सब से पहले मैं यह बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जब सदर साहब ने अपना खुत्बा पढ़ा था, उस वक्त मैं मौजूद नहीं था। मैं ने वह खुत्बा सुना नहीं। उस के बाद जब यह कापी मिली, तब भी मैंने इस को पढ़ा नहीं, इसलिए कि मैं नहीं समझता कि इस के पढ़ने की कोई जरूरत है। मैं अन्दाजा कर सकता हूं और मेरा अन्दाजा सही साबित हुआ है कि इस में वही बातें कही गई होंगी, जो मैं ने सोची थीं कि सदर साहब कहेंगे क्योंकि सदर साहब का एड्रैस अपना लिखा हुआ एड्रैस नहीं होता है। उन की बिदमात जो हैं, वे सिर्फ खुत्बे को पढ़ने के लिए हासिल की जाती हैं। इसलिए सब से पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एमर्जेन्सी को जस्टिफाई करना सदर साहब का काम था और उन की सदारत का यह एक हिस्सा था।

मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि मेरे यहां पांच, छ साल के कयाम के दौरान एक भी ऐसा वाकया नहीं हुआ, आप रिकार्ड

[श्री एस० एम० शमीम]

कन्सल्ट कीजिए, जबकि मैंने मारुति का जिक्र किया हो, एक भी ऐसा मौका नहीं आया है जब मैं ने श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा के मुताबिक एक भी लफ्ज इस्तेमाल किया हो। यह भी एक वाक्या है कि जब यहां हाउस में सत्याग्रह हो रहा था, आई वाज नाट ए पार्टी टु इट। मैं यह भी याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जब मुरारजी देसाई तकरीर करने के लिए खड़े हुए और उन्होंने यह दावा किया कि वे सारी अपोजीशन की जानिब से बोल रहे हैं तो मैं ने कहा था कि आप सारी अपोजीशन की जानिब से बोलते रहे लेकिन मेरी जानिब से आपको बोलने का हक नहीं है। यह सब कहने के बाद मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज वे लोग भी मिसेज इन्दिरा गांधी की तारीफ कर रहे हैं जो इमर्जेन्सी से पहले उन की मुखालफत करते थे मसलन मुस्लिम लीग मसलन मि० मनोहरन। अगर वे आज हिदायत कर रहे हैं, तारीफ कर रहे हैं तो क्या वजह है कि मैंने अपने ऊपर यह फर्ज सौंपा है कि मैं उन की मुखालफत करूं। फक्र इसलिए जाहिर करना चाहता हूं कि इस से पहले हर नाजुक मसले पर मिसेज गांधी के कहे बगैर उन की हिदायत के बगैर मैंने अपने दिल की आवाज पर उन की हर पालिसी की, जो सही पालिसी थी, हिमायत की है और अक्सर यहां झगड़े होते थे। स्वर्गवासी श्यामनन्दन मिश्र जी ने एक बार मुझे कहा था कि आप तो जबर्दस्त लायलिस्ट हैं। यह ताना मैंने बर्दाश्त किया था।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This is not proper. It should be expunged.

श्री एस० एम० शमीम स्वर्ग ही समझ लीजिए। . . . (व्यवधान)

उस की वजह यह है कि उस वक्त मिसेज गांधी के पास एक मोरल ताकत थी। स्वर्ग के माने जन्नत के हैं, पैरेडाइज के हैं। काश्मीर को भी लोग जन्नत कहते हैं। मैं वहां का बाशिंदा हूं। मुझे भी कोई स्वर्ग में रहने वाला कहता है तो मैं उसको गाली नहीं समझता हूं। उसको मैं अपनी तारीफ समझता हूं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि श्याम नन्दन बाबू वहां इत्मीनान से बैठे हुए हैं। मुझे इससे बड़ा इत्मीनान हुआ है। वह वहां बड़े मजे लेते हैं, इसलिए किसी को एहतराज करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

उस वक्त मिसिज गांधी के पास एक जबर्दस्त मारल शक्ति थी।

She was running the world's greatest democracy.

लेकिन 26 जून के बाद जो कुछ हुआ है उससे मैं अपने आपको कनविंस नहीं कर सका हूं और अपने आपको समझा नहीं पाता हूं कि अब उनके पास मारल स्ट्रैन्थ बाकी रह गई है। इसलिए मैंने अपने ऊपर यह फर्ज अदा किया है कि सिर्फ इसलिए कि मुल्क में एमरजेंसी का दौर दौरा है डर है खौफ है इस वास्ते मैं डर के सामने हथियार डाल दूं उसके लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूं। मैं अंदाजा कर सकता हूं, समझ सकता हूं कि इस बात की कि मुल्क में ऐसा वातावरण था, इस हाउस में ऐसा वातावरण था जो बहुत खराब था, बहुत ज्यादती हो रही थी, एक किस्म की गुंडागर्दी थी। आलम यहां तक था और मैं अपने आप को फिर दोहराता हूं कि एमरजेंसी के बाद यह जाहिर नहीं होता कि मिसिज गांधी सिर्फ उन लोगों के खिलाफ थीं या उन से नाराज थीं जो हाउस में हल्ला किया करते थे लेकिन मिसिज गांधी बैकवर्ड नाराज हैं अखबारात से, पूरी पार्लियामैंट से नाराज हैं, मुल्क की ज्युडिशरी से नाराज हैं, विधान से नाराज हैं। उनको बन्द करने के बाद उन्हें यहां हल्ला करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी, मैं मान सकता हूं। और बात करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। लेकिन ज्युडिशरी के

मुताल्लिक, सारे लाज के मुताल्लिक, कांस्टीट्यूशन के रिब्यू के मुताल्लिक उन्होंने कहा है और इसलिए कहा कि ज्युडिशरी इज टु इंडिपेंडेंट । इसके माने यह है कि सिर्फ बहाना था जो यहां हुल्लड़बाजी कर रहे थे उनका और जो बन्द हैं जिन को मैं स्वर्गवासी नहीं कह सकता हूं लेकिन वे बन्द हैं । नाराजगी किस पर है ? प्रैस पर है । खबरदार यहां कोई बात कही जाती है तो उसको मेरी इजाजत के बगैर कोई शाया न करे । सिर्फ इस मुल्क की प्रेस से नाराज नहीं हैं, सारी दुनिया की प्रेस से नाराज हैं ।

अकसर हवाला दिया जाता है कि विदेशी मुल्कों के अखबारात हमारे खिलाफ लिखते हैं । कहा जाता है कि सी आई ए ने क्या क्या किया और क्या क्या नहीं किया गैर मुल्कों में, वहां की हकूमतों का तख्ता पलटने के लिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसकी इत्तिला आपको किस ने दी कि सी आई ए गैर मुल्कों में आप्रेट कर रहा है । इत्तिला क्या जासूस ब्रह्मानंद रेड्डी जी ने दी, क्या उन्होंने यह कहा, क्या ओम मेहता जी ने कहा ? उन्होंने नहीं कहा । यह इत्तिला आपको विदेशी अखबारात ने ही दी । न्यु यार्क टाइम्स में छपी थी, वाशिंगटन पोस्ट में छपी थी ।

प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : जब कहा था उस वक्त कहीं नहीं छपी थी ।

श्री एस० ए० डांगे आपको याद नहीं है । सी०आई०ए० ने सब से पहला स्कैंडल कब किया था क्या इसके बारे में सब से पहले इत्तिला आपको न्यु यार्क टाइम्स ने नहीं दी तथनअजवाम ? बंगला देश के बारे में आपको इनफर्मेशन क्या न्यु यार्क टाइम्ज ने नहीं दी थी । तमाम सी आई ए की एक्टिविटीज के मुताल्लिक आपको अमरीकन प्रैस के जरिये इत्तिलायें मिलीं वगर्नेकि आपके पास वरनेरेबल कोई राशता न हो जिस को मैं नहीं जानता हूं । आपने कबूल किया है, आपने सहारा लिया है । जब आपको सूट करता है तब आप उसी मुल्क के मिस्टम को यटिलाइज करती रही हैं वहां के मुताल्लिक इनफर्मेशन के लिए ।

You are paying compliments to them but we want that the very compliments should be paid to the Press.

इगूज साटे आउट कीजिये । मिसिज गांधी डिक्टेटरशिप के रास्ते पर जा रही है । अब इसका फैसला करने का हक मिसिज गांधी को नहीं है मुझे है । उनके बयानात पढ कर, उनकी गफ्तगु से, उनकी तकरीरों को सुन कर मैं यह बात कह सकता हूं । उनकी तकरीरें मैंने बड़ी तवज्जह से सुनी है पढ़ी हैं । आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि क्रिमिनल ला और सिविल ला का एक नेसिस होता है ।

The burden is on who is accused.

मिसिज गांधी चाहती हैं कि सी आई ए के एजेंट यहां काम कर रहे हैं । अगर वे काम कर रहे हैं तो उसके बाद वह कहती हैं कि मुझ से इसके प्रूफ के बारे में क्यों पूछते हो, यह उनका काम है जो कहते हैं कि हम नहीं कर रहे है और वे इसका प्रूफ दें । ।

That is not the language of a democrat because the fundamentals of Jurisprudence are that the burden is on who is accused

लेकिन लहजा बदल गया है, आवाज बदल गई है । यह किसी डैमोक्रेट की आवाज क्या हो सकती है ? मैंने अपने कानों से उनको सुना है । उन्होंने यह कहा है कि मैंने कोई गलत बात नहीं कही है, कोई है मुल्क में जो कह सके कि मैंने कोई गलत बात कही है, कोई है मुल्क में जो कहे कि मैंने कभी कहा है कि यह होगा और वह नहीं हुआ ? खुदा की जिस की किताब हम पढ़ते हैं, कुरान और गीता वह भी यह नहीं कहती है ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी कौन सा बताया है कि ऐसा होगा इसको आप बता दीजिए ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी आपने कहा कि गुजरात में हम इलैक्शन जीतेंगे आप हार गई....

[شری ایس - اے- بنرجی (شری نگر): مسٹر ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب سب سے پہلے میں یہ بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب صدر صاحب نے اپنا خطبہ پڑھا تو اس وقت میں موجود نہیں تھا- میں نے وہ خطبہ سنا نہیں - اس کے بعد جب یہ کاپی ملی تب بھی میں نے اس کو پڑھا نہیں اس لئے کہ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس کو پڑھنے کی کوئی ضرورت ہے - میں اندازہ کر سکتا ہوں اور میرا اندازہ صحیح ثابت ہوا ہے کہ اس میں وہی باتیں کہی گئی ہونگی جو میں نے سوچی تھیں کہ صدر صاحب کہینگے کیونکہ صدر صاحب کا ایڈریس اپنا لکھا ہوا ایڈریس نہیں ہوتا ہے - اُن کی خدمات جو ہیں وہ صرف خطبے کو پڑھنے کے لئے حاصل کی جاتی ہیں - اس لئے سب سے پہلی بات میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ ایمرجینسی کو جسٹیفائی کرنا صدر صاحب کا کام تھا اور ان کی صدارت کا یہ ایک حصہ تھا -

میں آپ کو یاد دلانا چاہونگا - کہ مجھے یہاں پانچ چھ سال کے قیام کے دوران ایک بار بھی ایسا واقعہ نہیں ہوا—آپ ریکارڈ کلسلت کیجئے— جبکہ میں نے ماروتی کا ذکر کیا ہو- ایک بھی ایسا موقعہ نہیں آیا ہے جب میں شری ایل این مشرا کے متعلق ایک بھی لفظ استعمال کیا ہو - یہ بھی ایک واقعہ ہے کہ جب یہاں ہاؤس میں سٹیٹ کرہ ہو رہا تھا - آئی واز نوٹ اے پارٹو ٹو اٹ- میں یہ بھی یاد دلانا چاہوں گا کہ جب سوارجی فیسائی تقریر کرنے کھڑے ہوئے اور انہوں نے یہ دعوہ کیا کہ وہ ساری اپوزیشن کی جانب سے بول رہے ہیں تو میں نے کہا تھا کہ آپ ساری اپوزیشن کی جانب سے بولئے رہیں لیکن میری جانب سے بولنے کا آپ کو کوئی حق نہیں- یہ سب کہنے کے بعد میں یہ کہوں گا کہ آج وہ لوگ بھی مسز اندرا گاندھی کی تعریف کر رہے ہیں جو ایمرجینسی سے پہلے ان کی مخالفت کرتے تھے- مثلاً مسلم لیگ، مسٹر مدھون - اگر وہ آج حمایت کر رہے ہیں - تعریف کر رہے ہیں - کہ کیا وجہ ہے کہ میں نے اپنے اوپر یہ فرض سونپا ہے کہ میں ان کی مخالفت کروں - یہ فرق اس لئے ظاہر کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سے پہلے ہر نازک مسئلے پر مسز گاندھی کے کہنے بغیر ان کی ہدایت کے بغیر میں نے اپنے دل کی آواز ان کی ہر

پالیسی کی جو صحیح پالیسی تھی حمایت کی ہے - اور اکثر یہاں جھگڑے ہوتے تھے - سورگ باسی للت نارائن مشرا جی نے ایک بار مجھے کہا تھا کہ آپ تو زبردست اٹھلیسٹ ہیں- یہ طعنہ میں نے برداشت کیا تھا -

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is not proper. It should be expunged.

شری ایس- ایے- شمیم : سورگ ہی سمجھ لیجئے - اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ اس وقت مسز گاندھی کے پاس ایک مورل طاقت تھی - سورگ کے معنی جنت کے ہیں - پھر اڈائیو کے ہیں - کشمیر کو بھی لوگ جنت کہتے ہیں - میں وہاں کا باشندہ ہوں - مجھے بھی اگوئی سورگ میں رہنے والا کہتا ہے تو میں اس کو گالی نہیں سمجھتا ہوں - اس کو میں اپنی تعریف سمجھتا ہوں - مجھے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ شام نندن بابو وہاں اطمینان سے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں - مجھے اس سے بڑا اطمینان ہوا ہے - وہ وہاں بڑے مزے لیتے ہیں - اس لئے کسی کو اعتراض کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - اس وقت مسز گاندھی کے پاس ایک زبردست مارل شکتی تھی -

She was running the world's greatest democracy.

لیکن ۲۶ جون کے بعد جو کچھ ہوا ہے اس سے میں اپنے آپ کو کنوینس نہیں کر سکا ہوں - اور اپنے

آپ کو سمجھا نہیں پاتا ہوں - کہ اب ان کے پاس مورل سٹریلگتھ باقی رہ گئی ہے - اس لئے میں نے اپنے اوپر یہ فرض عائید کیا ہے کہ صرف اس لئے کہ ملک میں ایمرجینسی کا ڈر ڈر سے ڈر ہے، خوف ہے - اس واسطے میں ڈر کے سامنے ہتھیار ڈال دوں اس کے لئے میں تیار نہیں ہوں- میں اندازہ کر سکتا ہوں، سمجھ سکا ہوں- اس بات کو کہ ملک میں ایسا واتاورن تھا، اس ہاؤس میں ایسا واتاورن تھا - جو بہت خراب تھا، بہت زیادتی ہو رہی تھی، ایک قسم کی غلط گردی ہو رہی تھی - عالم یہاں تک تھا اور میں اپنے آپ کو پھر دوہراتا ہوں کہ ایمرجینسی کے بعد یہ ظاہر نہیں ہوتا کہ مسز گاندھی صرف ان لوگوں کے خلاف تھیں یا ان سے ناراض تھیں - جو ہاؤس میں کیا کرتے تھے - لیکن مسز گاندھی بیک وقت ناراض ہیں اخبارات سے - پوری پارلیمنٹ سے ناراض ہیں- ملک کی جیوڈیسری سے ناراض ہیں - ودھان سے ناراض ہیں - ان کو بند کرنے کے بعد انہیں یہاں کرنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جائیگی - میں مان سکتا ہوں اور بات کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں تھی لیکن جیوڈیسری کے متعلق سارے لاز کے متعلق، کانسٹیٹیشن کے رویو کے متعلق انہوں نے کہا ہے اور اس لئے کہا کہ جیوڈیسری از ٹو

شری ایس اے شمیم : آپ کو یاد نہیں ہے - سی آئی اے نے سب سے پہلا سکنڈل کب کیا تھا - کیا آپ اس کے بارے میں سب سے پہلے اطلاع آپ کو نیویارک ٹائمز نے نہیں دی تھی - بنگلہ دیش کے بارے میں انفو رمیشن آپ کو کیا نیویارک ٹائمز نے نہیں دی تھی - تمام سی آئی اے کی ایکٹیویٹیز کے متعلق آپ کو امریکن پریس کے ذریعے اطلاعیں ملیں بشرطیکہ آپ کے پاس بواسطہ راست کوئی راست نہ ہو جس کو میں نہیں مانتا آپ نے قبول کیا ہے - آپ نے سہارا دیا ہے - جب آپ کو سوٹ کرتا ہے تو آپ اس ملک کے سسٹم کو یونیٹالمو کرتی رہی ہیں وہاں کے متعلق انفورمیشن کے لئے -

You are paying compliments to them but we want that the very compliments should be paid to the Press

ایجنز سورس آف کمیونی کیشن مسز گاندھی ڈکٹیٹر شپ نے راستے پر جا رہی ہیں - اس کا فیصلہ کرنے کا حق مسز گاندھی کو نہیں ہے منتخب ان کے بیانات پڑھکر ، ان کی گفتگو سے - ان کی تقریروں کو سن کر میں یہ بات کہہ سکتا ہوں - ان کی تقریریں میں نے بڑی توجہ سے سنی ہیں پڑھی ہیں - آپ کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ کریمنل لا اور سول لا کا ایک بہسر ہونا ہے -

The burden is on who is accused.

[شری ایس اے - شمیم]

انڈیمنٹی- اس کے معنے یہ ہیں کہ صرف بہانا یہ جو یہاں ہلڑ بازی کر رہے تھے - ان کا اور جو بند ہیں - جن کو میں سورگ باش نہیں کہہ سکتا ہوں لیکن وہ بند ہیں - ناراضگی کس پر ہے ؟ پریس پر ہے - خبردار یہاں کوئی بات نہ کی جائے ہے - تو اس کو میں اجازت کے بغیر کوئی شائع نہ کرے - صرف اس ملک کی پریس سے ناراضگی انہیں ہے ساری دنیا کی پریس سے ناراض ہیں - اگر حوالہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ بدیشی ملکوں کے اخبارات ہمارے خلاف لکھتے ہیں- کہا جاتا ہے کہ سی آئی اے نے کیا کیا کیا اور کیا کیا نہیں کیا غیر ملکوں میں، وہاں کی حکومتوں کا تختہ پلٹنے کے لئے - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کی اطلاع آپ کو کس نے دی کہ سی آئی اے غیر ملکوں میں اوپریٹ کر رہا ہے- اطلاع کیا جاسوس پرمانند ریتی جی نے دی- کیا انہوں نے یہ کہا، کیا اوم مہتہ جی نے یہ کہا- انہوں نے نہیں کہا- یہ اطلاع آپ کو بدیشی اخبارات نے ہی دی ہے - نیویارک ٹائمز میں چھپی تھی، واشنگٹن پوسٹ میں چھپی تھی -

شریمتی اندرا گاندھی : جب کہا تھا اس وقت کہیں نہیں چھپی تھی

مسز گاندھی کہتی ھیں کہ سی آئی اے کے ایجینٹ یہاں کام کر رھے ھیں - اگر وہ کام کر رھے ھیں تو اس کے بعد وہ کہتی ھیں - کہ مجھ سے اس کے پروف کے بارے میں کیوں پوچھتے ھو - یہ ان کا کام ھے جو کہتے ھیں کہ ھم نہیں کر رھے ھیں - اور وہ اس کا پروف دیں -

That is not the language of a democat because the fundamentals of jurisprudence are that the burden is on who is accused.

لیکن لہجا بدل گیا ھے - آواز بدل گئی ھے - یہ کسی ڈیموکریٹ کی آواز کہا ھو سکتی ھے - میں نے اپنے کانوں سے ان کو سنا - انہوں نے یہ کہا ھے کہ میں نے کوئی غلط بات نہیں کہی ھے - کوئی ھے ملک میں جو کہہ سکے کہ میں نے کوئی غلط بات کہی ھے - کوئی ھے ملک میں جو کہتے کہ میں نے کبھی کہا ھے - کہ یہ ھوگا اور وہ نہیں ھوگا - خدا کی جس کی کتاب ھم پڑھتے ھیں - قرآن اور گیتا وہ بھی یہ نہیں کہتی ھیں -

شریمتی اندرا گاندھی : کون سا بتایا ھے کہ ایسا ھوگا - اس کو آپ بتا دیجئے -

شری ایس اے شمیم : آپ نے کہا کہ گجرات میں ھم الیکشن جیتینگے - آپ ھار گئیں -]

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: When this question was asked, I replied "I never prophesy about the result of election", not once but many times.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: मैं दर्जनों बातें ऐसी बता सकता हू जिन मे पता चल जाएगा. ..

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बात तो गलत साबित हो गई, दूसरी बताइये ।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I told Mrs. Gandhi that she was proved wrong. Mrs. Gandhi made a categorical statement, "I will never bow before Mr. Morarji's demand for Gujarat elections" She had to bow.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If he quotes me wrongly, how can I just sit quiet.

SHRI S A SHAMIM: Mrs. Gandhi said a hundred times, "I will have no takes with the Opposition leaders. (*Interruptions*) It will not happen." (*Interruptions*) Gujarat Assembly was dissolved. She has not been proved wrong once. She has been proved wrong 101 times. (*Interruptions*) आप तो डिमिप्लिन की देवी हैं । कम से कम आप तो सुनें ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : डिसिप्लिन की बात नहीं है । जब आप मुझे गलत कोट कर रहे हैं तो जरूर मैं आपको टोकूंगी ।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम आप बुरा न मानें

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जब आप मुझे कोट कर रहे हैं तो गलत कोट नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खत्म करें ।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम :

I was interrupted by no less a person than the Prime Minister herself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No interruptions please.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : गलत कोट करने का हक भी मुझे है और उसके लिए डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मौजूद हैं। इसी एवान में आपने कहा था कि गुजरात में इलैक्शन वक्त के पहले नहीं करवाऊंगी, गुजरात असैम्बली डिसाल्व नहीं करूंगी, गुजरात असैम्बली को आपने डिसाल्व किया। बहरहाल यह बात नहीं है। अगर आपको इस में मसरत—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Shamim, please conclude.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Let me conclude, Sir.

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि आपने कहा था कि मैं कभी गलत साबित नहीं हो सकती और आप गलत साबित हुई चाहे आप लाख कहें कि मैं गलत साबित नहीं हुई हूं।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : एक तो सही उदाहरण दें। जितने दिए हैं सब गलत साबित हो चुके हैं। दस मिसालें आपने दी हैं वे सब गलत साबित हुई हैं।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : इमरजेंसी नाफिज हुई। एमरजेंसी के बड़े गुण हैं, बड़े फायदे हैं। उन्होंने खुद कहा था कि एमरजेंसी इज ए बिटर मेडीसिन और यह मेडीसिन तब दी जाती है जब मरीज की सेहत खराब हो। जितनी देर मरीज की सेहत खराब रहती है तब तक दी जाती है। अगर ज्यादा देर खराब रहती है तो उसके दो ही नतीजे हो सकते हैं। एक तो यह कि दवाई गलत दी गई है और मरीज की सेहत ठीक नहीं हो रही है और दूसरा यह डाक्टर गलत है, डाक्टर ने सही अंदाजा नहीं किया है। आज लोग बात कर रहे हैं कि एमरजेंसी इंडफिनिट होनी चाहिये। इसलिए यह बात कर रहे हैं कि मुल्क में डिबेट और डिसेंट खत्म हो जाए। आज मुल्क में यह खत्म होता तो मुझे मातम नहीं होता। लेकिन खुद कांग्रेस पार्टी में डिबेट खत्म हो गया है। जिस देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के मैम्बर गिरफ्तार किए जाएं इसलिए कि पार्टी में डिबेट न हो तो इसका क्या मतलब निकाला जा सकता है? अपोजीशन के मैम्बर राइट रिएक्शनरी हो सकते हैं, गलत हो सकते हैं लेकिन आपने चंडीगढ़ का नमाशा देखा होगा। वहां वन वायस आफ डिसेंट नहीं हुआ। मिसिज गांधी ने जगजीवन राम को बिठा दिया कि उन्होंने डिफेंड इनको नहीं किया मुल्क में यह हालत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order, Sir. A Member is wrongly quoting a case. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am listening to the point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If whatever has happened outside, is quoted here wrongly, knowing that it is wrong, and quoted here purposely to scandalize the convention of a political party, it is completely unparliamentary; and this will not be allowed to go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please, order please.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I said there was... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Well, Mr. Shamim, a point of order has been raised. Allow me to dispose it of. We should speak with utmost responsibility and whatever we say in the House, we must be sure

that what we say is correct. Now, order please, order. In this case, I am not in a position to say what is correct, what is not correct. If he has made some statement and that has been strongly repudiated from the other side....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: What is that statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both are on record, and what Mr. Shamim has said has been refuted by the Congress side that it is not true. The matter should end there. How am I to decide what is right?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Once it has been refuted categorically, he should not be allowed to continue it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): He says that he has got every right to speak wrongly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not right. Knowing that it is wrong, if he makes a statement, that is not fair.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : यह कह रहे थे कि अगर यहां पर गलत बोलने का हक भी है तो मुझ को है, मैं गलत बोल सकता हूं ।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: If you check up the record, I said and I repeat, "Whether I said the truth or the untruth, you are nobody to decide it, the hon. Deputy-Speaker will decide it."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not correct. Unless I know what is the truth, how can I decide whether it is correct or not?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Please see the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already upheld your point, that no Member can say that, knowing that it is wrong, he can make a statement.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I said that when I make a statement, if somebody says that it is not true, I will not accept his word that it is not true. When I make a statement, I make it with the fullest responsibility. If somebody says that it is not true, it is for him to prove it. This logic should not be carried to its illogical end that it is I who have to prove it.

मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि एमरजेंसी कितनी देर जारी रहेगी ? एमरजेंसी के लिये अगर यही है कि हर अपोजिशन लीडर यह लिखकर दे दे कि वह कोई ऐसी इन-कंवीनियेंट बात नही करेगा जिससे हुक्मरान जमात को तकलीफ हो तो यह फिर समझ लेना चाहिये कि एमरजेंसी 100 साल तक कायम रहेगी । जिस तरीके से और जिस तौरपर कांग्रेस मेम्बरर्स ने एमरजेंसी की हिमायत की है उससे यह जाहिर होता है कि

They have decided to change the system, they are on the path of dictatorship.

इस्पात खान मंत्री (इन्द्रजीत यादव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जी, लगभग 6 महीने हुए, जब हमारे देश आपातकालीन स्थिति लागू की गई । इस 6 महीने के बीच में हम इस सदन में दूसरी बार मिल रहे हैं । यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि आज भी हम अपने देश में संसद् की प्रभुता को स्वीकार करते हैं और इस देश की उन्नति में, इसके प्रशासन में और इस देश की जनता के आर्थिक और सामाजिक जीवन में जो कुछ भी हम परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं, हम समझते हैं कि उसका माध्यम यह हमारी संसद् है । और इसीलिए हमने इस देश में जो कुछ भी किया है, हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि पिछले 27 वर्षों में इस देश की जनता का विश्वास प्रजातंत्र में और इस देश की संसदीय व्यवस्था में निरन्तर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है ।

[श्री इन्द्रजीत यादव]

13.34 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

श्रीमन्, आपातकालीन स्थिति देश मे क्यो लागू की गई ? लागू करने के दिन ही प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने बहुत मुख्तसर भाषण मे देश की जनता को अपना सन्देश दिया था कि कैसी स्थिति थी। हम जानते थे, उस समय हमारा देश हमारी जनता एक सकट के दौर मे गजर रही थी। हमारे देश मे बहुत बडी महगाई थी मुद्रास्फीति थी, जनता के लिये जरूरी सामान का बहुत बडा अभाव था और उससे हमारे देश की जनता म गहरा असन्तोष था। वह स्थिति इसलिए थी कि दुनिया मे और हमार देश के अन्दर बहुत सी ऐसी घटनाये घटी, जिन पर हमारा काबू नही था। उदाहरण के लिये दुनिया म तेजी के साथ महगाई बढी, मद्रास्फीति हुई। दुनिया के उन देशो ने जो पेट्रोल जैसा पदार्थ पदा करते है उन्होन उसकी कीमत बढाई और हमारे देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर जोरदार तरीके से उसका एक गहरा असर पडा। हमारे देश म बाढ और सूखे की ऐसा स्थिति पदा हुई जो पिछले कई वर्षों मे नही हुई थी। हम जानते थे कि हमारी जनता सकट म है। हमारी परा कोशिश थी कि हम उसे उस सकट से निकाल उसकी सहायता करे और नई बिगडती हुई आर्थिक स्थिति पर काबू पाये और उस समय जो भी सरकार और देश के सामने सम्भव था किया जा रहा था। यह मामूली बात नही थी। लगभग 25 करोड देश की जनता सूखे और बाढ की शिकार थी। उसकी मदद करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई साधन नही उठा रखा था मदद करने की कोशिश की गई। हमन मद्रास्फीति को रोकना चाहा।

अभी डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव ने सही कहा। हम अपने देश म नही दुनिया के मच पर अपना सिर ऊचा कर क इस बात को कह सकते हैं कि जब एक ऐसी स्थिति आई कि यहा 31 फीसदी मुद्रास्फीति हुई तो हमने जो भी सम्भव था किया। हमने अपने देश के अनावश्यक खर्चों को काटा। इस देश की उन ताकतो पर जो बैंको के साधनो का नाजायज फायदा उठाती थी, हमने उन पर नियत्रण लगाया और दूसरे कदम उठाये। हमे इस बात का एहसास है कि हमने कुछ ऐसे भी कदम उठाये कि उससे हमारे गरीब मजदूरा तक को थोडी कठिनाई और मुसीबत हुई। लेकिन देश के हित मे, राष्ट्र के और उनके खुद के भविष्य के हित मे कदम उठाये गये। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमने मुद्रास्फीति पर काबू पाया। हमने देश मे साधनो को बढाने की कोशिश की उत्पादन बढाने के लिये कोशिश का ताकि जनता मे अभाव की स्थिति को हम दूर कर सके।

अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति मे हमे आज भी सन्तोष नही है हमारे प्रयास जारी है प्राथमिकताए तय हो रही है सरकार अपने साधन इकट्ठे कर रही है। सरकार अपनी पूरी शक्ति से काम कर रही है। हमारी जनता का सहयोग हमे उसम मिला है। हम सकट, भय महगाई और मद्रास्फीति के दौर मे निकले है और एक नये दौर की तरफ हमार दश न चरण रखा है। आज प्रकृति ने भी सहयोग दिया है हमारी फसल अच्छी है। हमार किसान और हमार मजदूर अपने दश के उत्पादन के काम म लगे हुए है। एक नया वातावरण आज हम अपने दश म पैदा कर रहे है।

लेकिन श्रीमन जब एक राष्ट्रीय सकट का जमाना था, मुझे याद है, प्रधान मत्री जी ने एक बार नही अनेक बार इस दश की जनता स अपील की कि इस समय एक रहो हम सब मिलकर काम करे। सूखे पर हमारा काबू नही, बाढ पर काबू नही, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति पर काबू नही। यह राष्ट्रीय सकट है, हम अपने मतभेद भुलाकर जनता की सहायता करे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य इस देश का, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को छोडकर तमाम विरोधी दलो ने अभाव की स्थिति का, महगाई का और देश

में आये हुए संकट का अपने क्षुद्र राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिये लाभ उठाने के लिए इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की । हड़तालें ही नहीं कराई गई, हिंसा, टकराव, तोड़फोड़, और चरित्रहनन का वातावरण इस देश में पैदा किया गया और एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की गई कि देश और सरकार लुजपुंज हो जाये ।

आखिर में आपने देखा कि इस खुले मंच से बरसों से आह्वान किया जा रहा था--फौजों को बगावत का, पुलिस, सरकारी कर्मचारियों और नौजवान विद्यार्थियों को बगावत का आह्वान कर देश में बगावत का माहौल पैदा किया जा रहा था । उत्पादन को रोकने के लिए क्या नहीं किया गया ? आखिर में हमारे एक सहयोगी की हत्या की गई । ऐसी शक्तियां खुलेआम उसमें काम कर रही थी । प्रधान मंत्री पर तानाशाह होने का आरोप लगाया गया । अगर प्रधान मंत्री तानाशाह होती और उनका देश की जनता में विश्वास न होता तो जो आपतकालीन स्थिति 25 जून को उन्होंने इस देश में लागू की मजबूर होकर, जब ऐसे षड़यंत्र किये जा रहे थे, देश में प्रजातंत्र समाप्त करने के लिये, आदर्शों को समाप्त करने के लिये, आजादी को खतरे में डालने के लिये, विदेशी ताकतों को इस देश में दखल देने का मौका देने के लिये, तब उनके पास कोई चारा नहीं रह गया था । देश की आजादी, आदर्श, जनता के भविष्य के हितों का जब इन ताकतों के जरिये ध्यान नहीं रखा जा रहा था, जिन पर जनमत का कोई असर नहीं पड़ रहा था, जिनको देश के हितों को कोई ज्ञान-अज्ञान नहीं रहा था तो प्रधान मंत्री ने इस कदम को उठाया ।

शमीम साहब यहां नहीं है । प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में जो भी उनका एहसास हो, जो भी उनके व्यक्तित्व का मूल्यांकन उनको हो वह कहें । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि काश्मीर से लेकर कन्या कुमारी तक हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों जनता यह अहसास करती है कि प्रधान मंत्री हमारी प्रिय नेता हैं, उनके हाथ में हमारे देश का भविष्य सुरक्षित है । देश की जनता कहती है कि जिस काम को प्रधान मंत्री ने 25 तारीख को किया वह पहले क्यों नहीं किया । प्रधान मंत्री ने यह नहीं किया, वह सोचती थी कि शायद वह दल सोचेंगे, जनता के हितों को देखेंगे, शायद उन पर जनमत का कोई असर पड़ेगा । बड़ी-बड़ी प्रार्थनाएं की गई अनुरोध किया गया, उनसे बातचीत की गई लेकिन कुछ नहीं । उनके पीछे षड़यंत्र था, एक चाल थी इसलिये बात को नजरन्दाज कर दिया गया ।

मुझे अफसोस है कि शमीम साहब ने कहा है कि अखबारों की स्वतंत्रता को समाप्त कर दिया गया है । प्रश्न यह कि क्या हम ने 27 साल तक अखबारों के लिए कोई बाधा उपस्थित की । वे चाहे जिस तरह से कार्य करें, इसके लिए उनको हर प्रकार की सहूलियत और सुविधा देने की कोशिश की गई । हम सब जानते है कि पिछले कई बरसों से

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

कुछ अखबार किस तरह की भूमिका अदा कर रहे थे। इसीलिए इस सदन में बार-बार यह मांग की गई कि उन के विरुद्ध सख्ती से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और उन पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए। ये अखबार इस देश की जनता का मनोबल तोड़ने का काम कर रहे थे।

उदाहरण के लिए एक पार्टी का अखबार इसी दिल्ली में निकलता था---जनसंघ का **मदरलैंड**। वह अखबार लगभग एक साल से प्रधान मंत्री के निजी व्यक्तित्व और उन के परिवार के बारे में अपने मन से घड़ कर गैर-जिम्मेदार झूठी और अनर्गल बातें प्रकाशित कर रहा था। उन को पढ़ कर एक साधारण नागरिक का खून भी खौल उठता था कि आखिर यह क्या हो रहा है, क्या यही अखबारों की आजादी है। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार भी उस अखबार के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं किया कोई कदम नहीं उठाया।

हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री एक मामूली मवक्किल की तरह चार साल तक अपने विरुद्ध इलैक्शन पेटीशन के केस की पैरवी करती रहीं, और उन्होंने उस सम्बन्ध में किसी विशेष अधिकार का प्रयोग नहीं किया। इससे बढ़ कर प्रजातंत्र का क्या प्रमाण हो सकता है? प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ फैसला हुआ, और उनको अपील करने का मौका दिया गया। लेकिन कुछ लोगों की तरफ से कहा गया कि उन को अपील नहीं करने दी जायेगी, प्रधान मंत्री को इस्तीफा देना पड़ेगा, जब प्रधान मंत्री का केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जायेगा तो वहां बैंच में कौन कौन जज होंगे, कौन उस बैंच की सदारत करेगा, आदि। कौन लोग ये बातें कह रहे थे। इस तरह की तानाशाह की भाषा दूसरे लोग बोल रहे थे।

श्री समर मुकर्जी इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं। इस देश में एक सम्पूर्ण क्रांति का नारा दिया गया। वह सम्पूर्ण क्रांति नहीं थी, बल्कि प्रति क्रांति थी---वह टोटल रेवोल्यूशन नहीं था, बल्कि काउंटर-रेवोल्यूशन था। उस को ले कर इस देश में हिंसा, तोड़-फोड़ और अराजकता की कार्यवाहियां की जा रही थीं। मैं बड़ी नम्रता से श्री समर मुकर्जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन उसके नेता थे। दुनिया जानती है कि जनसंघ और आर० एस० एस० के नेता उसके नेता थे। पूर्ण क्रांति के नेता ने उस के सम्मेलन में जा कर कहा कि अगर आर० एस० एस० फासिस्ट ताकत है, तो पहले मैं फासिस्ट हूं। आज माननीय सदस्य उन के साथ हमदर्दी प्रकट कर रहे हैं और उन की वकालत कर रहे हैं। क्या इस देश में समाजवाद का मतलब केवल जनसंघ और आर० एस० एस० हो रह गया है? क्या सी० पी० आई० (एम०) की यही नीति और यही सोचने का ढंग है?

लेकिन मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं इस देश के लाखों करोड़ों मजदूरों को, सी० पी० आई० (एम०) के नेता अपने आप को जिन के नेता होने का दावा करते हैं। जब सी० पी० आई० (एम०) के नेता सम्पूर्ण क्रांति की कतार में खड़े थे और जनसंघ तथा आर०

एस० एस० के साथ कदम से कदम मिला कर चल रहे थे। उस समय इस देश के मजदूर वर्ग ने प्रति-क्रांति की इस साजिश को समझा और उस से अगल रहा, और इस प्रकार उस ने देश की प्रभुसत्ता और आजादी की रक्षा की।

इस सदन में सदस्य कुछ भी बात कह सकते है। लेकिन सी० पी० आई० (एम०) के माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में शुरू से आखिर तक केवल आरोप ही आरोप लगाये है। वह भले ही हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीतियों की आलोचना करते, मगर प्रधान मंत्री ने पिछले चन्द बरसों में देश में और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जो भूमिका अदा की है वह उस की सराहना के कुछ शब्द भी कह देते। प्रधान मंत्री ने साम्राज्यवादी चालों का खंडन किया है, साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशवाद की बढ़ती हुई ताकतें दुनिया के गरीब और अविकसित देशों के आन्तरिक मामलों में दखलअंदाजी करती थी। प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी नीतियों से उन का मुकाबला किया है। उन्होंने वियतनाम की बहादुर जनता का समर्थन किया है। उन्होंने अरब जनता का उस की आजादी, उस की भूमि और अधिकारों की रक्षा के संघर्ष में समर्थन किया है। प्रधान मंत्री ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका की जनता का समर्थन किया है, जो अपनी मुक्ति के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने इस देश की साठ करोड़ जनता की आशा-आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए जो कदम उठाये है, और देश के सम्मान को जिस तरह से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में उठाया है, एक राष्ट्र और इस के नाते हम को उस पर गर्व है।

लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने इस बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा है। उन्होंने केवल आलोचना की है और केवल कमजोरियों और खामियों की चर्चा की है। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्होंने किस की वकालत की है। उन्होंने जनसंघ, आर० एस० एस० स्वतंत्र पार्टी और श्री मोरारजी देसाई की वकालत की है, उन तत्वों की वकालत की है, जो हिंसा और तोड़फोड़ की नीति पर चल रहे है।

आज इस देश में दो विचारधाराएं है दो रास्ते है। एक रास्ता तो वह है, जिस पर कांग्रेस पार्टी चल रही है। हम लोग जनवादी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था और जनता की शक्ति में विश्वास करते है। हम इस बात में विश्वास करते है कि शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से अहिंसा के रास्ते पर चल कर देश में विकास हो सकता है प्रगति हो सकती है और समाजवाद आ सकता है। समाजवाद की रूपरेखा हमारी धरती में उत्पन्न होगी, हमारे देश की प्रतिभा से उत्पन्न होगी। समाजवाद हमारे किसानों और मजदूरों की मेहनत से आयेगा। हां दुनिया के अन्य लोगों के अनुभव से भी हम सीखेंगे और आगे बढ़ेंगे।

दूसरी विचारधारा उन लोगों की है, जो प्रति क्रांति, हिंसा और तोड़फोड़ के मार्ग पर चल रहे है जिन का अपने आप में विश्वास नहीं है, बल्कि जो दूसरों की मदद में विश्वास करते है। विरोधी दलों को आन्दोलन करने, सत्याग्रह करने और सरकार को अपदस्थ करने का अधिकार है। लेकिन मुझे इस बात में गहरी ठेस लगती है कि जब देश उन संकटों में से गुजर रहा था, जिन पर हमारा बस नहीं था, जब देश की जनता को हमदर्द करना चाहिए था देश की जनता के मनोबल को ऊंचा उठाना चाहिए था देश की एकता को मजबूत करना चाहिए और राष्ट्रीय आत्मविश्वास को जगाना चाहिए था, उस समय इन दलों ने सब से बड़ा राष्ट्रीय अपराध यह किया कि उन्होंने देश के मनोबल और राष्ट्रीय आत्मविश्वास को तोड़ने और चारों तरफ बुराई ही बुराई दिखाने का प्रयास किया। और जिस देश की जनता का मनोबल, आत्मविश्वास और एकता टूट जाये, वह देश गुलाम बन जाता

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

है । वही प्रयास, वही कोशिश इन दलों द्वारा इस देश मे की गई ।

हमारे सामने कठिनाइयां थी, लेकिन क्या हम इन दो सालो मे हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठे थे ? हम उन कठिनाइयो से जूझ रहे थे । जब पैट्रोल पैदा करने वाले देशों ने तेल की कीमत बढा दी, तो हम को उस पर 1,000 करोड रुपया ज्यादा देना पड़ा । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व मे चलने वाली सरकार द्वारा हमारे देश के विशेषज्ञो मे कहा गया कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की धरती मे तेल नही है, तो हिन्दुस्तान के चारो तरफ समुद्र मे निगाह डालो, शायद वहा तेल मिल सके, क्योंकि यह देश एक हजार करोड रुपया अपने विकास की कीमत पर दूसरे देशो को नही दे सकता है । क्या हमे इस बात पर गौरव नही होना है ?

इसी बीच मे हमारे इंजीनियरो ने समुद्र का सीना फाड कर तेल के सोते निकाले हैं, और हमे आशा करनी चाहिए कि आठ दस साल मे वह समय आयेगा, जब भारत अपने पैरो पर खडा होगा, और हमे एक बद भी तेल बाहर से नही मगाना पडेगा । लेकिन हमारे मित्र ने इस बारे मे कोई चर्चा नही की है ।

इसी बीच मे हम एक न्यूक्लियर पावर और स्पेस पावर बने । इस के अतिरिक्त हमने काश्मीर जैसी गम्भीर समस्या को बातचीत के जरिए हल किया । शमीम साहब कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री तानाशाह हैं । लेकिन उन्ही के सुझाव से बातचीत के जरिए एक पुरानी और गम्भीर समस्या का हल निकाला गया । प्रधान मंत्री ने कई बार कहा है कि मैं अपनी पार्टी और राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन की गोद में पली हूं, लेकिन अगर कही पार्टी और देश मे टकराव होगा, तो मै देश को चुनूंगी, पार्टी को नहीं । उन्होंने काश्मीर मे इस बात को साबित कर दिया । उन्होंने वहा अपनी पार्टी की सरकार से अलग हो जाने के लिए कहा, क्योंकि उन का मत रहा है कि काश्मीर और देश बड़ा है, हमारी पार्टी की सरकार उन से बड़ी नहीं है ।

सिक्किम के माननीय सदस्य इस सदन में आये है । इससे भी हमारा गौरव बढता है । सिक्किम के इतिहास मे पहली बार वहां की जनता को अधिकार प्राप्त हुआ और उसने एक राय से यह तय किया कि हमारा भविष्य हमारा मुस्तकबिल हिन्दुस्तान के करोडो लोगो के साथ है । हमारे मित्र ने इसकी भी कोई चर्चा नहीं की है । वास्तव मे इस देश मे राष्ट्र के गौरव, सम्मान और आत्मविश्वास को तोडने की कोशिश हुई और यह सबसे बडा अपराध है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हू इस मौके पर वियतनाम मुझे बार बार याद आता है—छोटा सा देश एशिया का, उस पर दशको से हमला हुआ, दुनिया के बडे बडे बम गिराये गए । वियतनाम के पास कोई न्यूक्लियर पावर नहीं कोई एटम शक्ति नहीं लेकिन उसके पास एक शक्ति थी—देशभक्ति । जनता का मनोबल ऊचा था । जनता के अन्दर एकता थी और इसलिए वियतनाम ने दुनिया की बडी भारी ताकत को परास्त किया । कोशिश की जा रही थी इस देश के अन्दर जनता के मनोबल को तोडने के लिए । यह एक राष्ट्रीय अपराध था जिसको क्षमा नही किया जा सकता था और प्रधान मन्त्री ने 25 जून को जो कदम उठाया, मैं इस बात को कह सकता हू, भारत की करोड़ों जनता इस बात को जानती है और भारत की करोड़ों जनता को इस बात का अगर सन्तोष है, अगर

इस देश में शान्ति है, इस देश में आत्म-विश्वास फिर से जागा है तो वह इसलिये कि इस देश का सर्वोत्तम देशभक्त जिस काम को कर सकता है ऐसी स्थिति में, प्रधान मन्त्री ने 25 जून को उसी काम को किया है। देशभक्ति का इससे बड़ा दूसरा कोई प्रमाण नहीं हो सकता है।

इस देश के अन्दर आज आपातकालीन स्थिति है। एक नया वातावरण है सहयोग का और अनुशासन का, आगे के लिए विकास का और प्रगति का वातावरण है। लेकिन हम उन कमजोरियों को नहीं भूले हैं। हमारी कमजोरियां भी हैं। हमारी नीतियों में दोष भी रहे हैं। हम उन को लागू नहीं कर पाए हैं। उन कमियों को दूर करने की और उसका हल निकालने की कोशिश की गई है।

कहा गया है कि देश तो बिल्कुल पीछे जा रहा है। पिछले कुछ आंकड़े मैं देना चाहता हूं। जुलाई से दिसम्बर 1974 तक इस देश में जितना कोयला पैदा किया गया ठीक उसी काल के अन्दर जुलाई से दिसम्बर, 1975 तक उससे 12 प्रतिशत ज्यादा कोयला पैदा किया गया। एल्युमिनियम इस देश में जुलाई से दिसम्बर, 1974 तक जितना पैदा हुआ ठीक उसी काल में 1975 के साल में उससे 44 प्रतिशत ज्यादा पैदा हुआ। उसी काल में फर्टिलाइजर 1975 के साल में 43 प्रतिशत ज्यादा हुआ, स्टील 18 प्रतिशत ज्यादा पैदा हुआ, बिजली 12 प्रतिशत ज्यादा पैदा हुई, वनस्पति आयल 12 प्रतिशत ज्यादा पैदा हुआ, कुड आयल 10 प्रतिशत ज्यादा पैदा हुआ, सीमेंट 11.1 प्रतिशत ज्यादा पैदा हुआ। इस देश के अन्दर आज एक प्रगति का, उत्पादन बढ़ने का वातावरण पैदा हुआ है और मुझे खुशी है कि सभी वर्गों ने उसमें सहयोग दिया है।

आज हमारा विद्यार्थी किस तरह अनुशासित है। शमीम साहब होते तो मैं उनसे पूछता कि किस कालेज के, किस यूनिवर्सिटी के ऊपर हमने फौज बैठाई है? इस देश में कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटियों की संख्या सौभाग्य से आजादी के बाद सैकड़ों में नहीं हजारों और लाखों में है। कहां हमने फौज बैठाई है? कहां हमने पुलिस बैठाई है? आज वह विद्यार्थी जो पढ़ना चाहते हैं, उन्होंने समझा है इस बात को और एक अभूतपूर्व अनुशासन उनके अन्दर आया है। किस कारखाने पर हमने फौज बैठाई है? लेकिन हमारे मजदूर आज समझते हैं अपने कर्त्तव्य को। आज उन्होंने जिस तरीके से उत्पादन बढ़ाया है वह इस बात का प्रमाण है। हमने उन पर थोड़ा बोझ भी डाला फिर भी उन्होंने उसको बर्दाश्त किया इसलिए कि उन्होंने राष्ट्र के हित को देखा। हम उनकी पैट्रियाटिज्म की, उनकी देशभक्ति की सराहना करते हैं और प्रधान मन्त्री ने खुद कहा था कि हमें यह काम करना पड़ा है और बड़े कामों के लिए। यह हमारे लिए कोई बड़ी खुशी की बात नहीं है। लेकिन हमने मजदूरों का हित जितना किया है उसको और आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

इस बीच में श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी ने आना शुरू किया। मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने जिस तरीके से जो बात सही थी उसको सही तरीके से कहा और जो बातें उनकी दृष्टि में ऐसी थीं जिनमें कमजोरी है उनको उन्होंने एक संयमित तरीके से कहने की कोशिश की। लेकिन कुछ तथ्य भी इस देश के अन्दर हैं। पिछले दिनों में 60 लाख परिवारों को मकान बनाने के लिए हमने जमीन दी। मैं नहीं कहता कि कोई बहुत बड़ा काम हमने किया। अभी हमने जमीन दी है। मकान बनाने के लिए उनको सामान चाहिए, पैसा चाहिए। लेकिन हमने एक शुरूआत की है। उस तरफ कदम हमने बढ़ाया है। उसकी कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं।

हमने इसी बीच यह कोशिश की कि हमारे ऐसे अपरेंटिस जो ट्रेनिंग लेकर बैठे रहते हैं, 1 लाख 23 हजार व्यक्ति ऐसे थे,

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

उसमें से 1 लाख 17 हजार को हमने स्थान दिया ।

इस देश के अन्दर हमने पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ाया है । बड़ी आलोचना इस देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की हुई । जवाहरलाल नेहरू की दूरदर्शिता, उनकी सूझबूझ इस राष्ट्र ने देखी है, दुनिया ने देखी है । जो उन की देन है हमारे राष्ट्र के लिए, जो उनकी देन है अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में वह कोई छिपी हुई नहीं है । एक दार्शनिक की तरह वह ऐसे व्यक्ति थे जिनको विज़न था 25 साल पहले, पचास साल पहले वह देखते थे । आज वही पब्लिक सेक्टर हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे की बुनियाद है । आज जिस तरीके से वह हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को मजबूत कर रहे हैं, पिछले वर्षों में 15 प्रतिशत उत्पादन उन्होंने इस देश में बढ़ाया है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस देश का जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर है क्योंकि हम मिक्स्ड एकानामी को मान कर चल रहे हैं तो हमने उनको कहा है कि उनकी भी अपनी भूमिका है और यह बार बार उनको कहा गया है कि उन्हें देश का हित, जनता का हित ध्यान में रखना होगा, हम आशा करते हैं कि वह इसे ध्यान में रखेंगे और अगर वह नहीं रखते हैं तो सरकार अपने उन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करेगी जिससे देश के हित में उनका उत्पादन हो सके ।

हमारे विद्यार्थी, देश के नौजवान भी इन कठिनाइयों के शिकार हुए हैं । हम जानते हैं कि उनको जरूरी चीजें उन्हें नहीं मिलती थीं । एक ऐसा भी समय आया जब उनके लिए कागज भी नहीं मिलता था, किताबें भी नहीं मिलती थीं, खाने का सामान भी नहीं मिलता था । क्या सरकार का ध्यान इधर नहीं गया ? पिछले छः महीने के अन्दर कोशिश की गई है, देश के अन्दर लगभग 5 हजार होस्टलों के अन्दर विद्यार्थियों को मिला कर ऐसे कन्ज्यूमर्स स्टोर्स खोले गए हैं, सोसाइटीज खोली गई हैं जिससे जरूरी सामान उनको उपलब्ध कराया जाय । इसी छः महीने के अन्दर कोशिश की गई है 75 हजार से ज्यादा ऐसे बुक बैंक हमने देश के अन्दर खोले हैं जिससे हमारे गरीब विद्यार्थियों को पुस्तक मिल सकें । इसी बीच में यह कोशिश की गई है कि हम उनकी छात्रवृत्ति को बढ़ाएं और आज हमारे विद्यार्थी को इस बात का एहसास हो रहा है कि इस संकट के जमाने में उनका भी अपना एक कर्त्तव्य है । उस कर्त्तव्य को पूरा करने के लिए मुझे पूरा विश्वास है वह अपना कदम उठाएगा ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने मजदूरों की हिस्सेदारी की चर्चा की कि प्रबन्ध में उनकी कितनी हिस्सेदारी है ? हम यह नहीं कहते कि हमने ने पूरा मुकम्मिल और आदर्श कदम उठा लिया । लेकिन एक पहली शुरूआत हुई है, एक सरकारी निर्णय के मुताबिक पहली बार आदेश दिए गए हैं इस देश के कारखानों को और हमें खुशी है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अधिकांश कारखानों में आज मजदूरों की प्रबन्ध में हिस्सेदारी हो इसके लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं । हम यह नहीं कहते कि इसके अन्दर मनेजमेंट में मजदूरों को हिस्सेदारी पूरी मिल गई है लेकिन सही बात है कि उस लेवेल के ऊपर जहां उन्हें बैठना है काम करना है खुशी की बात है जो मेरे पास सूचना है उसके अनुसार अधिकांश कारखानों में प्रबन्धकों और मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा एक साथ बैठ कर आपसी बातचीत से ऐसे रास्ते निकाले जा रहे हैं जिससे मजदूर उसके अन्दर हिस्सेदार बनाए जाय । हमारा यह पहला कदम है । हम आशा करते हैं कि यह कदम और आगे बढ़ेगा और सही माने में इस देश का मजदूर, यहां का श्रमजीवी इस बात का एहसास करेगा कि इस देश की पैदा की हुई सम्पत्ति के अन्दर उसका हक है । उसको पैदा करने में उसकी प्रतिभा, उसका अनुभव और उसका ज्ञान जो है उसका इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और मुझे इसमें

कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारा देश इससे लाभ उठाएगा ।

आज हमारी कठिनाइयां है । हम एक ऐसे आर्थिक संकट के दौर से गुजर रहे है जो अभूतपूर्व है । उसमें हमारा पहला प्रयास है कि हम इस देश में पब्लिक इन्वेस्टमेंट को बढ़ाए अगर इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुधारना है तो हमारे देश में पब्लिक इन्वेस्टमेंट निरन्तर हम को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा । जब तक इस बात को हम नहीं करते है तब तक हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था कमजोर रहेगी । जब तक हमारे नये उद्योग नहीं लगते है जब तक जनता की कमाई उत्पादन के कामों में नहीं इस्तेमाल की जाती है जब तक सरकार के अपने साधन नहीं बढ़ते है तब तक आर्थिक व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ नहीं हो सकती ।

बार बार इसी सदन में कहा गया है और मैं खुद महसूस करता हूं कि इस देश में सबसे बड़ा साधन इस देश का 80 प्रतिशत श्रमिक है जो गावों में बसता है खेती करता है । उसकी भलाई के लिए साधन इकट्ठे करने पड़ेंगे । हमें उसके लिए कम करना पड़ेगा । हमने खुद कोशिश की है कि हम अपने देश में बिजली की और पानी की शक्ति को बढ़ाए । 100 करोड़ रुपया हमने इसके लिए अतिरिक्त आवंटित किया है जिससे हम ज्यादा बिजली पैदा कर सके और ज्यादा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सके । 85 करोड़ रुपया हमने उन राज्य सरकारों को दिया है जिनकी बहुत सी योजनाएं अधूरी थी लेकिन जिन को पूरा करना जरूरी था । उसके लिए हमने उनको यह रुपया दिया है ताकि इस काम को वह कर सके । हमारी कोशिश है कि 11 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन अतिरिक्त हम इस साल सिंचाई के अन्दर ला सके, उसमें हम सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सके । हमारी कोशिश है हम जानते है जो गांधी जी कहा करते थे और जवाहर लाल नेहरू कहा करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान गांवों में बसता है उस गांव की जनता की जिन्दगी में तबदीली लाने के लिए जरूरी है कि हम उसके लिए पानी दें, बिजली दें, हम उसकी जमीन का ठीक से पुनर्वितरण करें । कोशिश इस बात की की जा रही है । कमजोरियां रही है । हमारे कानून बने है । कानूनों की सराहना भी हुई है । लेकिन कानून ठीक से नहीं लागू किए जा सके । इसीलिए राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस बात को कहा है कि इस देश के अन्दर केवल सरकारी मशीनरी के माध्यम से हम विकास के काम को नहीं कर सकते ।

जनता का सहयोग हमारे लिए जरूरी है । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू कहा करते थे कि हमारे देश की प्लानिंग में पीपुल्स इन्वाल्वमेंट जरूरी है । इसमें हम देश के लोगों का सहयोग चाहते है । वह हमें सुझाव दें कि कैसे प्रशासन में तबदीली करें कैसे जनता और सरकार के सहयोग को ज्यादा प्रभावकारी बनाया जाये । सरकार ने हमेशा जनता से सहयोग की अपेक्षा की है । हम आशा करते है कि जो गम्भीर प्रश्न हमारे देश के सामने खड़े है उनको हल करने में जनता हमारी सहायता करेगी ।

16.00 hrs.

हमारे देश के सामने कृषि को ठीक ढंग से पुनर्गठित करने का सवाल है । मैं समझता हूं जब तक देश खाद्य के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं बनता, हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था कमजोर रहेगी । यह बात दूसरी है कि पानी अच्छा बरस जाये, प्रकृति हमारा सहयोग कर दे लेकिन हमेशा प्रकृति के ऊपर बिल्कुल निर्भर नहीं होना है । ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण करना होगा कि पानी के अभाव में गावों में फसल न सूखे जाये । ऐसी स्थिति लानी है कि बिजली के अभाव में उद्योग-धंधे न बन्द हो जाये । ऐसी स्थिति लानी होगी कि किसान को उसके उत्पादन की ठीक कीमत मिल सके । किसान को यह महसूस हो सके कि देश के बनाने में उसका भी अपना योगदान है और उसको वह दे सके । आज जो वातावरण इस

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

देश में पैदा हुआ है उसमें हमारे देश के खेतिहर मजदूर, छोटे किसान मध्यम दर्जे के किसान इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सके ।

तीसरा सवाल हमारे देश के सामने बैलेन्स आफ पेमेन्ट का रहा है । पिछले चार पांच वर्षों मे देश के सामने सबसे बडी कठिनाई यह रही है कि आयात के ऊपर अरबो रुपए खर्च करने पडे । आज सरकार की तीसरी महत्वपूर्ण कोशिश है कि हमने अपने देश मे हम निर्यात को बढ़ाये । और आयात को कम करे । जिन चीजो का हम आयात करते थे आज कोशिश की जा रही है अपने दश मे ही फर्टिलाइजर पैदा करे अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक । कोशिश की जा रही है कि हम अपने देश म जरूरत से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करे । हम अपन देश मे पट्रोल पैदा करे इजी निर्यारिंग गुड्स पैदा करे । इसके लिए महत्वपूण कदम उठाए गए है । सरकार ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है उसम इस बात पर जोर होगा कि हम अपने आयात को किस तरह से कम करे और उस पैसे का बचा कर देश क आर्थिक विकास म लगाये । देश मे जो नया वातावरण पैदा हुआ है उसका दश की जनता न अपार समर्थन दिया है । मुझे बहुत विश्वास है इस दश की जनता म । हमारे देश के राष्ट्रीय नताओं न हमशा इस देश की जनता मे उसकी शक्ति मे और उसकी बुद्धिमत्ता म विश्वास किया है । इसीलिए गाधीजी ने कोई दूसरा रास्ता नही चुना था । जब दुनिया के सबसे बडे साम्राज्यवाद का मुकाबला किया तो गाधी जी ने एक ही रास्ता चुना कि इस देश की जनता के पास जाये और उसका सहयोग हासिल करे । पडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भी उसी रास्ते को आगे बढाया । काग्रेस पार्टी ने भी उस सिद्धान्त को आगे बढ़ाया । सन् 1971 मे जब प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों ने चुनौती दी थी और जब काग्रेस का बहुमत नही रह गया था उस वक्त हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी अगर चाहती तो तानाशाह बन सकती थीं लेकिन उन्होंने वह रास्ता नही चुना । उन्होंने कहा इस देश के सामने दो विकल्प है । एक विकल्प में हमारी पार्टी रहेगी, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीकरण करना है प्रिवीपर्स को समाप्त करना है, भूमिहीनों को भूमि देने के लिए भूमि सुधार करना है और नौजवाना के भविष्य को बनाना है । दूसरा विकल्प प्रतिक्रियावादियों के महागठबन्धन का था । एक जबर्दस्त चुनौती उन्होंने दी थी लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी को पूरा विश्वास था कि गाधीजी जवाहरलाल नेहरू और काग्रेस की उस राष्ट्रीय परम्परा के ऊपर यदि हम जनता के सामने जायेगे अपनी सही बात को लेकर तो जनता हमार साथ खडी होगी । इस प्रकार 1971 मे जनता ने काग्रेस को अपार बहुमत और समर्थन दिया । इसलिए श्रीमन मै कहना चाहता हू कि आज एक नया वातावरण दश मे पैदा हुआ है हम चाहते है कि तमाम देशभक्त शक्तिया हम चाहते है देश की तमाम प्रगतिशील ताकते हम चाहते है कि दश की वे तमाम ताकते जो प्रगति और समाजवाद म विश्वास रखती है मिलकर सब काम करे । हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने चण्डीगढ म हमारे महाअधिवेशन मे दश की जनता को आवाहन करते हुए कहा है कि इस देश की करोडो जनता क लिये समाजवाद के अलावा दूसरा रास्ता नही है । हमने अपने अनुभव से सीखा है कि हमारा भविष्य उस सिद्धान्त के साथ उस लक्ष्य के साथ बधा हुआ है और हम पूरा भरोसा है अपने प्रधान मन्त्री जी के नेतृत्व मे जिनके नेतृत्व मे हमन उस बडे सकट का मुकाबला किया है और आज भी कर रहे है । हमे इस बात का अहसास है कि हमारी जनता की आर्थिक कठिनाइया है हम इस बात का भी अहसास है कि हकारे देश के बहुत से इलाके पिछडे और गरीब है हमे इस बात का भी एहसास है कि आज भी पूरी मेहनत करने के बावजूद जनता का बहुत बडा भाग पेट भर रोटी भी नही पा रहा है.

लेकिन हम कृत-संकल्प हैं, हमारा लक्ष्य है—देश की गरीबी मिटाना, हमारा लक्ष्य है इस देश की करोड़ों गरीब जनता की आखों से आंसू पूछना। जब तक यह विश्वास हमारे साथ है—मुझे तनिक भी सन्देह नहीं है—हमारे देश की जनता हमारी इन नीतियों का समर्थन करेगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के लिये जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल (साबरकंठा): चेयरमैन साहब, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर क्या कहा जाय, कुछ समझ नहीं आता है। अगर सचमुच देश में बहुत ज्यादा शान्ति है, सब जगह अनुशासन आ गया है, तो फिर आपातकालीन स्थिति क्यों रखी जा रही है और जब तक आप इसको बनाये रखना चाहते हैं? इस प्रकार की गलतबयानी करने से क्या फायदा है कि मोरारजी भाई ने हिंसा करने को कहा था। मुझे एक उदाहरण तो दीजिये—जिस में उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था

श्री राम सहाय पांडे अभी बतलाता हूं, मणिबेन।

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल बीच में न बोलिये।

सभापति महोदय जब आपकी टर्न आये तो बता दीजियेगा।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे. मणिबेन, मेरे पास डाक्यूमेन्ट है।

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल गवर्नमेंट कोई चीज गलत छाप दे तो उसको क्या कहा जा सकता है।

मैं बतला रही थी कि इन्दिरा जी ने लिख कर दिया था कि मीसा का उपयोग पोलिटीकल लोगों के लिये नहीं होगा, लेकिन उसका उपयोग पोलिटिकल लीडर्स के लिये किया गया और उनको एकान्त में, Solitary Confinement में रखा गया है। जयप्रकाश बाबू की तबियत खराब हुई, महताब और नवल किशोर की हालत खराब है। आखिर उन्होंने क्या गुनाह किया है, अगर उन्होंने कोई गुनाह किया है तो उन पर मुकदमा चलाओ, उनको सजा दो। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं करते है और कहते है कि लोग हमारे साथ है, लोग आप की तारीफ करते है। अगर ऐसा है तो फिर यह रोक टोक क्यों है? पार्लियामेंट में आने के दरवाजे क्यों बन्द किये है? आप के पास तो मोटर है सरकारी पट्रोल है आप जा सकते है, लेकिन हमारे जैसे को घूम कर आना पड़ता है। मैं पूछती हूं पार्लियामेंट के दरवाजे बन्द करने की क्या जरूरत है। यह कैसा शासन है कैसा अनुशासन है, सरकार ऐसा क्यों करती है?

आप कहते है कि आप ने घूस बन्द कर दी है—लेकिन मैं आप को रेलवे की एक बात बतलाती हूं—यह दिसम्बर महीने के आखिर की बात है। एक पति-पत्नी थे, उन्होंने जाने का तय किया तो उन को तीन टायर में जगह दे दिया बाद में लड़की ने भी जाने का तय किया तो उसको दो टायर में जगह दिया। पिता ने कहा कि मैं उधर सो जाऊंगा और लड़की अपनी मां के पास सो जायेगी तो उन को कहा गया कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। मां और लड़की को किसी तरह से एक ही बर्थ पर सोना पड़ा और वह जगह भी दूसरे को पैसा लेकर दी गई थी। आप इन सब बातों को क्या जाने आप तो हवाई जहाज में और सिक्योरिटी के बीच जाते हैं। आप के मिनिस्टर लोग भी हवाई जहाज में जाते है लेकिन मैं थर्ड क्लास में सफर करती हूं—इस लिये मैं इन सब बातों को बतला सकती हूं।

आप कहते है कि रेलवे में पहले से बहुत सफाई हुई है—मैं तो समझती हूं कि

[कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल]

सफाई पहले से कम हो गई है। मेरे अपने ऊपर बारी की पटरी गिर गई थी, नसीब में था इसलिये बच गई (व्यवधान) आप कहते हो कि सब चीजों के दाम गिरे है, कोई तकलीफ नहा है। मैं आप को एक गहिणी की बात बताना चाहती हू। उस महिला ने कहा कि मिट्टी का तेल महगा हो गया गैस महगी हो गई बिजली, पेट्रोल महगा हो गया। अनाज और सबजी ज्यादा हो गया इसलिये सस्ते मिलते है। आप स्टेट्स को कहते हो कि इतने दाम पर मिट्टी का तेल और गैस देनी चाहिये। मगर उधर आप स्वय इन चीजों के दाम बढा रहे हैं तो कैसे वह कम दाम पर लोगा को यह चीज दे सकती है। तो किस प्रकार से एक सामान्य महिला गुजर करती है वह मैंने आप से कहा।

आप कहते हों कि गुजरात मे अनुशासन नही है, हिंसा हो रही है। मै आप को बताऊ कि विधान सभा के चुनाव हुए उस मे 67 हिंसा के किस्से हुए जिस म 4 खून हुए। अभी पचायत चुनाव म 27 हिंसा के किस्से हुए और उस में 2 खन हुए जिन पर कार्यवाही चल रही है। आप केवल वहा के चीफ मिनिस्टर का बदनाम करना चाहते हो। जो आप कहते हो वह तो अखबारो म छपता है, लेकिन जो हमारा चीफ मिनिस्टर कहता है वह अखबार मे नही छपता। यह कैसी सेंसरशिप है? आप की पार्टी का तो सब छपता है, लेकिन विरोधी दल जो कहता है उस को जनता के सामने नही आने दिया जाता है। आप का सब लोगा की बात जनता के सामने आने देनी चाहिये जनता अपने आप फैसला करेगी कि क्या और किस की बात ठीक है। आज खाली प्रधान मत्री का गाना गाया जाता है लेकिन स्टेट का चीफ मिनिस्टर जो विधान सभा म भी कहता है वह नही छपता, उस को रेडियो पर भी बोलने का अधिकार नही है, सही बात को कहने का उस को अधिकार नही है। यह तो आटोक्रेसी इन दी नार्व आफ डेमोक्रेसी चल रही है।

मैं आप को बताऊ कि मुझे पकडा गया, तीन घटे रखा गया लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के बुलेटिन मे यह आज तक नही आया। ऐसे ही काम होना चाहिये। अग्रेजों के राज्य में सब का न्याय मिलता था लेकिन आज यहा पर जिन को चाहे पकड लो। आप ने स्वय कहा था कि मोरारजी के खिलाफ एम० आइ० एम० ए० का उपयोग नही करेंगे लेकिन सबसे पहले आप ने उन पर ही उस कानून को लाग किया जेल मे आप कितने लोगों को रख कर आप डालना चाहते है? ग्वालियर की राज माता को गायत्री देवी को आप ने किस तरह से रखा? उन को कई दिनों तक वेश्याया के साथ रखा और इतनी गन्दी जगह रखा कि उन्होंने खाना तक नही खाया। गायत्री देवी ने कहा था कि मैं राजनीति से निकल जाती हू, फिर भी आप ने उन को नही छोडा। तो ऐसा अन्याय तो नही होना चाहिये। कम से कम लागा को न्याय तो मिलना चाहिये। वैसे तो न्यायालय भी अब आप के साथ है फिर भी व्यक्ति को अदालत के सामने जाने का अधिकार तो मिलना ह। चाहिये। क्या आप इसी तरह से अनुशासन चलाना चाहते हो? हमारे मुख्य मत्री जो कुछ विधान सभा म कहते है, सभाओं मे कहते है म्यूनिसिपल बार्ड-इलेक्शन्स की सभाओं में कहते है वह कुछ भी अखबार में नही आता। जितना आप को पसन्द हो उतना ही आ सकता है और अखबारों मे भी जो अखबार आप को पसन्द है उन की सेंसरशिप नही होगी और जो अखबार आप के विरुद्ध है वे जो बातें लिखते है उस की एक एक लाइन की उस के एडवरटाइजमेंट की सेंसरशिप होनी चाहिए। यह आप का न्याय है? यह सही बात आप करती है? जरा सोचिये। आप कहती है कि जनता आप के साथ है लेकिन उस के साथ क्या होता है?

अब मैं चंडीगढ़ की बात लूं। वहां आप का वार्षिक अधिवेशन हुआ। जो हम ने सुना है, उस को मैं कहती हूं। हमें सुनने को मिला कि वहां पर कई लोगों को खाना नहीं मिला और ओढ़ने को नहीं मिला। वहां इन चीजों का इन्तजाम ठीक नहीं था। ...(व्यवधान). जो बात मुझे कहनी है वह मैं कहूंगी। देखिये, आप नाराज क्यों होती हैं। यह आप ने सामने अनुशासन हो रहा है। ये आप का डिसिप्लिन मान रहे हैं। हमारी पार्टी में ऐसा नहीं होता है। . .) (व्यवधान) नहीं नहीं, हम को कोई डर नहीं है। इस से इन की शोभा बढ़ती है और इनकी पार्टी को शोभा बढ़ती है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जब दूसरी पार्टियों के लोग बीच बीच में बोलते है तो क्या शोभा बढ़ती है ?

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल : मैं इस पार्लियामेंट में आज से नहीं हू। . .(व्यवधान) . .

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: In spite of the instructions from the Leader of House, the hon. Members are misbehaving here. You should control the hon. Members who are misbehaving. Kindly do it.

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल : मैं पार्लियामेंट में बहुत दिनों से हूं और मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुख होता है। मैं तो आना नहीं चाहती थी लेकिन मुझे भेजा गया। इन बातों से क्या पार्लियामेंट की शान रहती है। आप ने स्पीकर साहब को भी निकाल दिया। स्पीकरशिप ऐसी जगह है कि उस के बाद स्पीकर साहब को ऊंची जगह देनी चाहिए। आप ने उठा कर उन को मिनिस्टर बना दिया। यही आप का शासन। जो मुझे सही लगेगा मैं कहूंगी। आप ने अपनी पार्टी के उन लोगों को जो आप के विरुद्ध बोले जेल में डाल दिया और जो आप की 'हां में हां' मिलाते हैं उन को पार्टी में ले लिया। दूसरी पार्टी से अगर कोई आए तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है और दूसरी पार्टी से आप के यहां आ कर वह प्रतिवादी हो गया चाहे वह जनसंघ का हो, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का हो तो या जनता कांग्रेस का हो। हमारी पार्टी में अगर कोई आता है, तो वह प्रगतिवादी नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) ... आप शान्ति से रहें और अच्छी बात करें। एक दिन आप का भी आएगा जब आप का काम भी पूरा हो जाएगा। हम हिंसा नहीं चाहते हैं। हम तो गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलते हैं। आप गांधी जी का नाम लेती है लेकिन आप के वहां दारू पीने वाले है, शराब पीने वाले है। हम ऐसे लोगों को अपने यहां नहीं रखते।

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के इस विक्षुब्ध वातावरण में मैंने जो अनुभव किया है, उस चीज को आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। आजादी से पूर्व हम लोग कर्तव्य के वातावरण में थे और प्रत्येक नागरिक त्याग, तप और सेवा के लिए तयार था। आजादी आई, अधिकार आ गये, सम्पत्ति का अधिकार, भाषण का अधिकार, संगठन का अधिकार आ गया। परिणाम क्या हुआ? परिणामतः त्याग की जगह भोग आया, तप की जगह विलास और सेवा के स्थान पर शोषण। अनुशासन की जगह अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता आ गई, फ्रीडम आफ एक्सप्रेशन आ गया। सम्पूर्ण भारतीय आकाश में अधिकारों के मुक्के ही मुक्के नजर आने लगे, कर्तव्य या सेवा के जुड़वे हाथ कहीं नहीं। संविधान के निर्माता विधान में कर्तव्य लिखने का कर्तव्य भूल गये। संविधान में केवल अधिकार दिये, पर कर्तव्यों की कहीं सूची नहीं। वे इसी भ्रम में रह गए कि धर्म प्रधान भारतीय जनता के लिए शायद कर्तव्य की सूची की आवश्यकता नहीं।

पिछले 28 वर्षों में हमने केवल अधिकारों के आनन्द लिए। सम्पत्ति के अधिकार के

[श्री शंकर देव]

तहत हमने खूब लूटा, शोषण किया। भाषण और संगठन के अधिकार के तहत मन मानी बकवास करते रहे। सभ्यता अनुशासन और शिष्टाचार की हत्या की। रोज हड़ताल प्रदर्शन, नारेबाजी गाली गलोज आदि चलते रहे। मंत्रियों, मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों सभी पर खूब कीचड़ उछाली गई। अनेक मंत्रियों, मुख्य मंत्रियों और चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों ने भी सम्पत्ति को रखने के अधिकार का दिल खोल कर लाभ उठाया। विद्यार्थियों ने फ्रीडम आफ एक्सप्रेशन का आनन्द लिया। पूंजीपतियों और सत्ताधारियों ने भी सम्पत्ति को रखने का आनन्द लिया। दोनों में होड़ चली। विद्यार्थियों ने मुक्के दिखाए तो सत्ताधारियों ने धक्के दिए। धक्का मुक्की चलती रही। शिक्षक जो गुरुजन कहे जाते हैं जहां से केवल कर्तव्यों की ध्वनि आनी चाहिए, वहां भी हड़ताल आदि की आवाज सुनाई देने लगी। यहां तक कि जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के जो कभी अपना संपूर्ण समर्पण करने को तयार थे, उनके भी संगठन बने और उन में पैंशन बढ़वाने के अधिकार की आवाज सुनाई देने लगी।

अधिकारों की होली खेली गई। खून रंग उड़ा, रंग के साथ कीचड़ और गंदगी भी एक दूसरे पर उड़ता गया। किसी भी समाचार-पत्र को आप उठा कर तबदेख लें आप के हाथ को कीचड़ ही लगता। सिवाय कीचड़ के उन में कुछ नहीं रहता था।

खैर, अब हमें संविधान में कर्तव्यों की सूची बनानी होगी। केवल अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों में समन्वय स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए, उन में संतुलन होना चाहिए। बेलेंस इन में आपको लाना होगा। आजादी के पूर्व कर्तव्य और आजादी के पश्चात् के अधिकारों, दोनों में आपको समन्वय करना पड़ेगा। बापू ने यही चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कहा था कि धर्म और राजनीति को अलग अलग मत करो, एथिक्स और पालिटिक्स अलग अलग नहीं है दोनों को मिला कर चलो। आजादी के पूर्व जब हम गुलाम थे तो हमारे कोई अधिकार नहीं हुआ करते थे। गुलामों के केवल कर्तव्य होते है, अधिकार नहीं होते। वेतन भी अगर लेना होता था तो उसके लिए प्रार्थनापत्र देना पड़ता था और कहना पड़ता था कि हमें वेतन दो। अधिकार पत्र नहीं दिया जा सकता था। इसी प्रकार आजाद व्यक्ति की आजादी भी कर्तव्यों से बांध कर रखनी पड़ती है कहीं वह सीमा से बाहर न हो जाए। आजादी अपनी पराकाष्ठा पर पहुंच कर गुलामी बन जाती है। भारत इसी कर्तव्यहीनता के कारण एक बार गुलामी भुगत चुका है। अब उस में पुनः परीक्षण करने की हिम्मत नहीं है। तात्पर्य यह है कि अधिकार और कर्तव्य दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक है पर स्वतंत्र रूप में अधूरे हैं। आजादी को गुलामी में बदलने के पूर्व ही यह काम हमको करना पड़ेगा।

तमाम चीजों को सोच कर ही और गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करके ही मैं जिस परिणाम पर पहुंचा हूं उसको मैं माननीय सदस्यों के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचें। हो सकता है कि इसका कोई परिणाम न हो लेकिन मैं अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहता हूं और मेरी जो सजावट है उनको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। आज हम अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों के समन्वय की बात सोच रहे है। यह केवल बीच की अवस्था है। समाज को इससे आगे बढ़ना है। जहां सारे अधिकार कर्तव्यों में लीन हो जाते है और केवल कर्तव्य ही रह जाते है। इसीलिये गीता ने कहा है कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते। कर्तव्य करना ही हमारा अधिकार है। कर्तव्य करो और अधिकार भूल जाओ। कर्तव्य करने के पश्चात् मुड़ कर मत देखो। यह न देखो कि कर्तव्य के पीछे हमारे अधिकार भी आ रहे

हैं या नहीं। नेकी कर और समुद्र में डाल। आज हम अभी तो पहली सीढ़ी पर हैं जहां केवल अधिकार हैं। उसके पश्चात अधिकार और कर्त्तव्य का समन्वय हम को करना पड़ेगा। यह दूसरी सीढ़ी होगी। तीसरी और अंतिम सीढ़ी जो होगी उसके मुताबिक केवल अन्त में कर्त्तव्य ही कर्त्तव्य रह जाएंगे और उस समय हमारा गीत होगा, बुराई के बदले भलाई किए जा। यदि अचानक लड़ाई हो जाती है तब ईंट का जबाव पत्थर नहीं होगा, थप्पड़ का जबाव गाल होगा। दो व्यक्तियों में भी वार्तालाप हो तो पहले आपकी आवाज सुनाई देगी। लोगों की आवाज नहीं होगी।

भारतीय संविधान की आधारशिला गीता के इस आदर्श पर स्थापित हो, यही मेरी कामना है। मैंने एक छोटी सी पुस्तिका लिखी है जिसका नाम है "मौलिक अधिकार भूल गये"। मौलिक अधिकार याद रह गये, मौलिक कर्त्तव्य भूल गए। "फंडामेंटल राइट्स एन्टेंड, फंडामेंटल ड्यूटीज फारगौटन"। इसकी एक कापी मैंने प्रत्येक मेम्बर को दी है। हमारे सदस्य इसको पढ़ सकते हैं, आशा है इससे कुछ प्रेरणा मिलेगी।

अन्त में एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—राष्ट्र को राष्ट्र नहीं कहते, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को राष्ट्र कहते हैं। राष्ट्रीय एकता गई तो राष्ट्र गया। वह राष्ट्र न रह कर भीड़ बन जाता है। भीड़ पहले भेड़ों की हुआ करती थी, इसलिये उसका नाम भीड़ पड़ा। बाद में मनुष्य भेड़ों की तरह इकट्ठे होने लगे तो उनको भी भीड़ कहने लगे। भारत को भीड़ नहीं राष्ट्र बनाना है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह विनम्र विनती माननीय सदस्यों के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे संविधान को रि-ड्राफ्ट करना पड़ेगा और उसके अन्दर फंडामेंटल राइट्स के साथ साथ फंडामेंटल ड्यूटीज को भी अटैच करना पड़ेगा, तब हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, starting from the Address of the President to the speech which we have heard just now, an attempt has been made to justify the Emergency on the basis of vague generalisations and mere abuses and vilification of the Opposition parties without specifying the supposed treasonable activities on the part of the Opposition parties. I am very sorry that having been swayed by emotions and probably encouraged by the presence of the Prime Minister, a sober and responsible Minister as we thought him to be, Mr. Chandrajeet Yadav himself chose to use this occasion to vilify the CPI(M) wholly on a wrong and mis-leading basis because, realising that they cannot justify the Emergency on any positive ground, the best thing is to go on beating the Opposition with whatever stick comes handy. That is why, it was said that there has been a sort of a ganging up between the right reactionaries and the CPI (M). Sir, it is known that this is wrong and that this is an absolute calumny. What has been done? Only on a very important issue like the civil liberties, there had been cooperation and we, Sir, certainly support anybody or seek the support of anybody who will raise their voice of protest against the deliberate denuding of the personal and civil liberties in this country by a repressive Government. Whoever will come and support us, we shall certainly seek their support and give mutual support. This is done only on this basis.

Now, Sir, as Miss Patel rightly said, when BLD people join Congress they become progressives over-night. When ex-rulers and ex-zamindars joint or join the ruling party, they certainly become progressives. When Swatantrites and when Jan Sanghis join the Congress, they became progressive. Do not apply such double standards everywhere. This is my request.

You have declared Emergency. The people of the country know why. You

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declare Emergency on the plea of internal disturbances, when there was already an Emergency. Because of the powers under the Constitution of India, which you wanted to exercise or which you did not want to take the trouble of having obligations under, you could do it under the existing Emergency of 1971 All the powers, the Defence of India Rules and so on, have not been promulgated now. They were actually promulgated in 1971 and this is now being used under the new Emergency Not a single extra constitutional power was obtained by proclaiming this new Emergency Then, what was this Emergency for? Was it for economic reasons? Then, there is a specific provision under the Constitution, Article 360, for declaring a financial emergency You did not take recourse to that. When there was rampant inflation, when the whole economy was out of gear, as Dr Rao has said as he has reminded us, when the Government of India was not functioning so far as the finances of the country were concerned you did not take recourse to financial emergency And what emergency powers for internal disturbance are necessary to meet an economic situation? Say 'internal disturbance has been used as a plea because the position of a particular individual became at stake This is the reality It should be understood I am sure hon members opposite realise it in their own heart of hearts But they cannot say so The press in this country has been gagged The Opposition has been mercilessly gagged Their own people have been gagged Today the whole intention has been to create a fear psychosis in the country to bring about a feeling of terror in the minds of the people People are not allowed to open their lips. This is a stark reality in this country No good denying it. If you deny it, you are denying it for the purpose of record only not in your own heart of hearts.

What I was asking the Government, the Prime Minister and others was this What extraordinary powers did you need for which a second Proclamation was made? Now, if there was internal disturbance alone, why have you brought out so many other justifications, please, for this emergency? How can you, so to say, take the pretext of financial difficulties? How can you take the pretext of late running of trains for internal disturbance? This party has been in power since independence in this country If the trains had not been run in time, it is very easy to go on blaming the workers Why have you not been able to inculcate a sense of discipline among the workers? Why have you not been able to make them feel part and parcel of this country make them feel that they are one with the administration? Why are they alienated from you? Why are the common people alienated from you? You have no answer You never ask yourselves those questions For everything that is not happening properly in this country, an emasculated Opposition is supposed to be responsible You ridicule the opposition and say "They people are not with you' but you hold that every emasculated and miniscule Opposition, according to you supposedly responsible for the ruination of this country You have been in uninterrupted charge of the government of the country You have not delivered the goods to the people Poverty has been accentuated People's miseries have increased a hundredfold, and you say you are not responsible for that

That is why I say that your right to govern this country now is based on repressive powers. You cannot function without Draconian laws. You cannot function under ordinary laws of the country The Constitution of India which 25 years ago had been commended to the country by no less a person than Jawaharlal Nehru, that Constitution does not suit you, because

it gives some powers even now to the people of the country. You do not like the people of this country to have any power. You do not want that the people of this country can raise a voice of protest? That is why you have come up with proposals, those obnoxious proposals, like that are being circulated, the source of which has not been denied.

As I was saying, if discipline was the reason, then a false reason has been given in the Proclamation of Emergency that internal disturbances were there which threatened the security of the country. If Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan had been guilty of treason, try him for treason. Give him exemplary punishment under the laws of the land. If Morarji Desai, or for that matter any person, has been guilty of sedition try him. Give him an opportunity Let the people of the country know. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has been arrested. He is a Right reactionary. In the name of fighting fascism and Right reaction, you have arrested MPs like Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and Mr. Noorul Huda. Do they belong to Right reactionary parties? You have arrested trade union workers You have dismissed trade unionists, government servants, under MISA. You have detained them You have dismissed them under art. 311(2) without even letting them know what is their wrong. It is, therefore, very easy. Even the present Constitution, as it stands today, gives enormous powers to the Government A government servant can lose his job in a minute. A person can be kept in detention indefinitely. Even his right to move the court is extremely limited What have you done? You are afraid to face the people. The Supreme Court of India has given clearance to the Prime Minister's election. One of the Judges who upheld her election had made an observation. I do not know whether she has had the time to go through the judgement which has been delivered in her own case. Mr Justice Chandrachud has observed that law should not be what the king emperor thinks is law; it should be decided in the anvil of constitutionality; it should be tested on the principle whether it is for public good. One of the Supreme Court Judges who had held in her favour has reminded the people of the country that it was not the attitude. Today an attempt is being made to stifle popular and democratic movements and stifle the ventilation of the people's grievances. If I say something here which is not to your liking, the people outside will not know; they do not know that there is another version possible on a particular issue People may think: we have sent him to Parliament: we want to know whether our representative toes the line of Government or he has some alternative proposals to make. But now people will not know. Look at today's papers and see how Mr. Samar Mukherjee's speech had been reported. It is a travesty of reporting parliamentary proceedings. Is this the way you are going to take the country along the path of progress?

Mr. Chairman, I want to make this appeal to the hon. Members opposite through you: do not feel that patriotism is your monopoly; or the desire to do good to the country is only your monopoly. We are as much anxious that this country should be governed and governed properly; we want that this country should proceed on right lines, if my line is a little different does it mean that I do not have patriotism? If I do not want the zamindars, the landed gentry and the black marketeers to control our country, does it mean that I am not patriotic? If I want to say something which the people of the country want me to say should I not be allowed to say? If a judge delivers a judgement which you do not like, you say that the judge is wrong and therefore you want to take away the court's powers. Why are you so arrogant? You do not want anybody to judge your action. Why should not the judges decide whether you do something rightly or wrongly? It is a system which has worked for

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so many years. Take the last amendment of the Constitution which this Parliament adopted. We were willing parties to it. We had been demanding that the Constitution should be so amended that no vested interests can take advantage. We have enlarged the powers under article 31 of the Constitution; we have given enormous powers to the Government. But how has this Government utilised those powers? What legislation has stood in their way? How have the courts stood in their way? In the way of any single welfare legislation? We on this side have extended our support even to a capitalist and reactionary government as this when they thought of welfare legislation. Whether they were implementing that or not, we had extended them full support. Let them give one example of one single welfare legislation which had been held up by us in Parliament? I challenge them. On the other hand, in the name of bringing about a balanced society, egalitarian society and welfare and socialism in this country, they have reduced the quantum of bonus without reducing the cost of living. They have taken away the rights of the workers even to hold meetings and demonstrations. They have not even the right to go to their managers to ventilate their grievances. There is a case in regard to Bank of India, I am not going into merits because the matter is *sub-judice*. It is a nationalised bank and I want to tell the hon. Members what happens there. The authorities there issued a circular deducting the salaries of the employees, because their representatives had gone to a meeting with the manager for ventilating employees' grievances who even entertained them. But after the meeting the manager issues a notice to them: you did not work during the time you came to see me and therefore you are not entitled to wages for that period.

Is this the way of getting the willing co-operation of the ordinary people of this country? Is this the way you want their participation in your so-called nation-building? Mr. Chairman, Sir, the position is this. In the garb of emergency, what is being sought to be done is to create and maintain a hegemony. We are opposed to that. The attempt is to create and maintain a particular attitude of Government which is not in tune with the national aspirations of this country. You are utilising this not for the betterment of the people because the inflation has been contained. It is said that Emeregncy should remain and continue not because of inflation but because of other economic reasons and therefore elections should not be held. See how the reason is put forward by this Government. Sir, what is the position in the economic field? What is the position in the small industries, small-scale industries like bulb manufacturing industries? Mr. Maurya is here. He has got the statistics fully. The small-scale industries are almost closed down. The wagon building industries in West Bengal are completely at a stand-still. J. K. Aluminium is being closed. Hindustan Motors have introduced a rotational system of lay-offs of the employees.

Now, who is coming to their protection? Are you using Emergency powers against the management of Hindustan Motors? You have got all the powers under the Sun. You don't care for the people's rights under Article 19 and under Article 14 you have suspended them. But you have not suspended Article 31 which guarantees property rights. You have forbidden my right to form an assembly and the right to free speech. You have taken away my right of equality to be treated equally amongst equals. But you have not taken away the right of the propertied class. That is why Article 31 has not been touched. This is the true position of this Government.

Sir, in the jute industry, what is happening? Concession after concession has been made but lay-off and

closure are continuing. More lay-offs and more closure and more retrenchment are continuing. Now, are you using your unlimited emergency powers against these closures, lay-offs, lock-outs and retrenchments? Not a single instance. In the Jute Mills, even the jute growers are not getting concessions. Conceshions have been given to the jute mills but jute growers are not getting even the support price. Same is the thing with regard to the Textile Mills. In those mills which have been taken over by the Textile Corporation, the workers are extending all support, not a single complaint has been made against workers. They are doing extra work. But they are in doldrums because the management is still as bad as it was. There is a huge stock piling. No attempt has been made to have the stocks cleared. The retailers cannot even take them, far less the consumers because of high cost of textile goods.

Sir, this is the position in this country and we are only told that something was being done for which Emergency must be imposed Therefore, I request my friends, through you Sir, with all sense of responsibility do not take the people of this country for a ride. Try to do something good for them. If the people are with you, why are you afraid of them?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण हुआ है, मैं उस का हृदयपूर्वक समर्थन करता हूं । अभी थोड़ी देर हुई हमारे शमीम साहब ने भाषण किया था—वह इस वक्त यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं—ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उन को न किसी का भाषण पढ़ने की इच्छा है, न सुनने की इच्छा है, बस सिर्फ मनमानी बोलने की इच्छा है । मैं उन के लिये ो अशआर कह कर अपना भाषण शुरू करूंगा,—

मगर ऐसे नादान का क्या ठिकाना,
जो दर्द ही को दवा जानता है,
जो समझाये कोई बुरा मानता है,
बुराई को अपनी भला मानता है ।

इस देश में क्या हो रहा है —उनकी समझ में नहीं आ सकता । अगर कोई समझाये तो बुरा मानते हैं और उस की बुराई को अपनी भलाई मानते हैं । इस लिये उन के साथ बहस करना फिजूल है । इस लिये अब मैं अपना भाषण शुरू करता हूं ।

हमारे श्री सौमनाथ चैटर्जी ने अभी फरमाया था कि देश में अपोजीशन की तरफ से तरक्की के कारणों में कोई रोड़ा नहीं अटकाया गया है । मैं उन की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—सोशलिस्ट पार्टी आफ़ इण्डिया का क्या काम था—जिस वक्त से देश को आजादी मिली, उन का काम यह था कि जहां कहीं भी अंग्रेजी के शब्द लिखे हुए हों, उन को मिटाना । इस के सिवाय उन का और कोई नजरिया नहीं था । डी० एम० के० का काम यह था कि जहां कहीं हिन्दी के शब्द नजर आयें उन को मिटाना । जनसंघ का क्या काम था—100 मील के किराये में अगर 25 पैसे का भी इजाफ़ा किया जाय तो सत्याग्रह करना, रेल की पटरी पर बैठना । कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी आफ़ इण्डिया क्या करती रही है —वह भी सुन लीजिये —1974 में पूरे 365 दिन उन्होंने हड़ताल कराने की कोशिश की—यह अपोजीशन का नक्शा रहा है, तरक्की के हर काम में उन्होंने रुकावट डाली । इसी लिये प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था—1965 से 1975 तक पूरे दस सालों में दस दिन भी ऐसे नहीं मिले, जब कि कुछ शान्ति से किया जा सके । यह रवैया हमारे अपोजीशन का अब तक रहा है, यह इन की हिस्ट्री है । इसी लिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने मजबूर हो कर 25 जून को एमरजैन्सी लागू की ।

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

अब यह कहना कि अपोजीशन के लीडरों को जैल में रखा गया है— यह सही नहीं है। अपोजीशन के लीडरों को जेल मे नही रखा गया है, गैस्ट-हाउसेज में रखा गया है, हमारे स्वर्गवासी शमीम के देश मे रखा गया है वे अपने कश्मीर को स्वर्ग समझते हैं—इस लिये श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा को स्वर्गवासी बनाया है वहां उनको हर तरह की सुविधा दी गई है ताकि वे लोग अपनी आत्मकथा इत्मिनान के साथ लिख सकें, अपने सस्मरण मैनायर्स लिख सकें और वे लोग लिख रहे है इन्ट्रास्पैक्शन कर रहे है कि हम ने देश मे पिछले 25 सालो मे जो काम किया है, वह अच्छा किया है या गलत किया है। इस को सोचने के लिये ही ऐसी जगह मे रखा गया है और मैं उम्मीद करता हू कि वे लोग इस नतीजे पर जरूर आये होंगे कि पिछले 25–27 सालो म इस देश मे उन्होने जितनी बद-खिदमती की है, हानि पहुचाई है, उसी का नतीजा है कि हमारे ऊपर एमरजेन्सी लाग हुई है, इस के लिये इन्दिरा गान्धी की गवर्नमेंट पर या उनकी पार्टी पर कोई दाग नहीं है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि देश के कल्याण के लिये आपने कौन स कदम उठाये है। यह कहना कि हम ने हर उस मजदूर का स्पोट किया है जो देश के कल्याण के लिये यहा लाया गया, तब फिर मैं पूछना चाहता हू—रोजाना इस सदन म तीन-चार घटे तक जो चीखो-पुकार होती थी, क्या वह देश के हित म थी। आज हमारे साथ नाथ चटर्जी और दूसरे लोग जिस तरह स आर्ग्युमन्ट्स कर रहे हैं क्या वे उसी तरह स पहले नहीं कर सकते थे? उस वक्त तो आर्ग्युमन्ट्स का तरीका डिस्कशन का तरीका छोड कर हुल्लडबाजी का तरीका अख्तियार किया गया था। आप ने उस वक्त क्या किया था—विद्यार्थी वर्ग को अपने स्कूल जाने से रोका, उन को एक्जामिनेशन मे बैठने से रोका उन को नकल करने के वास्ते मजबूर किया, देश मे हर तरफ बदअमनी फैलाने की कोशिश की, यह सब गवर्नमैन्ट की लीनिएन्सी की वजह से हो सका। इसी लिये हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा—हम लोगों को आज जो सुविधाये मिली है आजादी मिली है उस का नाजायज तरीके से इस्तेमाल किया गया है। इस वास्ते इमरजेंसी लागू करनी पड़ी। इमरजेंसी के बाद पहली दफा 25 साल मे देश सही रास्ते पर चल रहा है। हर आदमी समझता है कि देश के वास्ते उसे कुछ काम करना है आज आप मजदूरो का सहारा लेकर उन की बात कर रहे है। क्या हम मजदूरों के लीडर नही है केवल आप ही है? यह विचार आप का गलत है। हमारी पार्टी आल इंडिया पार्टी है हम भी उन की नमाइन्दगी करते है।

यह कहना कि हम लोग चुनाव से डरते है, गलत है। आप देखिये कि गुजरात म अपोजीशन की सरकार है लेकिन वहा जो हाल म चुनाव हुए हैं उन मे विरोधी दल हार गये है। तो हम चुनाव स डरने वाले नही है। कांग्रेस का हर आदमी समझता है कि चुनाव एक मेरफुल नेसैसिटी है। हमारे क्षेत्र के लोग कहते है कि अगर चुनाव हो तो आप लोग ज्यादा बहुमत से जीतेंगे। लेकिन हम चाहते है कि जो रेलगाडी पटरी पर चल रही है और देश का कल्याण हो रहा है इस वास्ते छोटे मोटे इलेक्शन के चक्कर म न पड कर, उस को लक्ष्य न कर के एक साल के लिये हमारी पार्टी ने चुनाव का पोस्टपोन करने का सुझाव दिया है।

एक नई चीज है जिस का बहुत से सम्भव नहीं समझते होंगे और वह यह कि जितने हमारे हारवर्ड हैं वहां जगह जगह गोदाम बने हुए हैं जिनका इस्तेमाल स्मगलर

गुड्स बाहर से लाने और ले जाने के वास्ते होता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारा शिपिंग मंत्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दे और ऐसे गोदामों को सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये जिस से उन का उपयोग शुगर ऐक्सपोर्ट के लिये और फर्टिलाइजर के इम्पोर्ट के लिये किया जा सके । जब तक गोदाम खाली रहेंगे तो उन में सामान रखा जायगा ।

हम शुगर ऐक्सपोर्ट बहुत कम कर रहे हैं । 1200 करोड़ रुपये का तेल हर साल हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे है । तो निर्यात भी चीनी का 1200 करोड़ रुपये का होना चाहिये । लेकिन अभी 600 करोड़ रुपये का ऐक्सपोर्ट शुगर का हो रहा है जो बहुत कम है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश कर के शुगर ऐक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाये ।

एक और बात है कि जो शुगर फैक्टरीज कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में आ रही हैं और जिन की लागत 2 करोड़ या उस से ज्यादा है उन के वास्ते कुछ कन्सेशन्स दिये जा रहे है । अगर कोई व्यक्ति मेहनत कर के 2 करोड़ से कम खर्च करता है तो उस को कंसेशन्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं. सम्पत कमेटी के अनुसार इस बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि आप को एक क्वास डेट मुकर्रर करनी चाहिये उस के बाद से जितनी भी शुगर फैक्टरीज आये देश में उन सब को समावी तरीके से वह कंसेशन्स मिलने चाहिये । अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो शुगर इंडस्ट्री आगे नहीं बढ़ेगी, उस का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा और आप ऐक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा नहीं कर सकेंगे । इसलिये जो भी कंसेशन्स नई शुगर फैक्टरीज को सम्पत कमेटी के अनुसार मिल रहे है वह सब नई कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज को समावी तरीके से मिलने चाहिये । 2 करोड़ रुपये की पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिये । अगर आप मेरा सुझाव मानेंगे तो इस से हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और काफी विदेशी मुद्रा हम को मिलेगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कल से अपोजीशन और रूलिंग पार्टी के सदस्यों के भाषण सुन रहा हूं । आरोप और प्रत्यारोप यही मैं देख रहा हूं और किसी ने कोशिश नहीं की कि स्थिति को सुलझाया जाए । मैं समझता हूं कि समय आ गया है कि अब मामला शान्त किया जाए । जय प्रकाश जी को छोड़ दिया गया तो कोई आसमान नहीं टूटा । महताब जी को भी छोड़ दिया गया और उन्होंने जय प्रकाश जी को लिखा है कि अब स्थिति बदल गई है जिस पर फिर से विचार किया जाए । आप इमर्जेन्सी भले ही रखिये लेकिन अब समय आ गया है जब कि आप विरोधी दलों के नेताओं और दूसरे लोगों को छोड़ें ताकि वे बैठकर सोच सकें कि इस स्थिति में क्या करना है । यह कोई आपके लिए शान की बात नहीं है कि सारे नेताओं को आप गिरफ्तार रखें । आप अगर यह चाहें कि वे आप से माफी मांगें तो ऐसा वे कर नहीं सकते हैं और यह संभव नहीं है । इसलिये मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इमर्जेन्सी भले ही कायम रखी जाए लेकिन नेताओं को छोड़ दिया जाए । मैं मानता हूं कि इमर्जेन्सी से बहुत फायदे भी हुए हैं लेकिन नेताओं को छोड़कर आप उनको मौका दीजिए कि वे सोच सकें कि अब इस स्थिति में क्या किया जाय । श्री जय प्रकाश जी को महताब जी ने चिट्ठी लिखी है और कहा है कि नई वर्तमान स्थिति को देखिये । इस तरह से लोगों के ख्यालात बदल रहे हैं और इसका फ़ायदा उठाइए और कोशिश कीजिए जिससे मामला सुलझ जाए । सब बड़े बड़े नेता जेलखानों के अन्दर बन्द है और जब तक आप उन्हें बन्द रखेंगी उस समय तक दुनिया में आपकी बदनामी नहीं मिट सकती । मैं समझता हूं कि देश का हित इस में ही है कि देश के नेताओं को जो देशभक्त हैं, जो देश के दुश्मन नहीं हैं, उन्हें आप छोड़ दें । अगर आपके काम

[प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना]

अच्छे हैं तो वे आपका समर्थन करेंगे। इमर्जेन्सी से बहुत फायदा हुआ है। देश में अनुशासन आया है, विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर जो शरारत थी वह खत्म हो गई है लेकिन यह सब डर के कारण है और अभी कोई उनके अन्दर चीज जमी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं फिर कहता हूं कि एमर्जेन्सी को कायम रखिये। इससे फ़ायदे हुए हैं लेकिन नेताओं को जो देश के प्रति वफ़ादार हैं उनको आप छोड़िये। बाहर आकर वे आपका क्या बिगाड़ लेंगे। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप उनको छोड़िये। आज होता क्या है। जो आपके कारखाने हैं उनमें जो आपके अफ़सरान हैं, वे कितनी शरारत कर रहे हैं। हमारे गोरखपुर के अन्दर एक फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना है। उसमें सितम्बर 1975 में और फिर नवम्बर, 1975 में आग लग गई। बड़ा हल्ला हुआ कि करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। बड़ा हल्ला हुआ कि मैनेजर नालायक है और टेकनिकल आदमी नहीं है। मैं वहां देखने के लिए गया और मैनेजर से मिला। मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि इस मैनेजर के जमाने में जितना प्रोडक्शन हुआ था फर्टिलाइजर्स का उतना पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। आग लगने में मैनेजर का कोई कसूर नहीं है। मैंने जो इंक्वायरी कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी थी, उस को देखा और उसने मुझे बताया कि यू० पी० स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अमल नहीं किया। कारखाने को लगातार पावर दिये बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता है और यह कारखाना नहीं चल सकता। या तो कारखाना अपना पावर हाउस लगाये या उसको लगातार बिजली मिले। ऐसा न होने से वह केबिल्स जल गये और इसलिए आग लग गई। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लगातार इलैक्ट्रिसिटी न मिलने के कारण ऐसा हो जाता है। अभी श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे ने एक सवाल किया था और उसका जवाब यह दिया गया है :

"High-powered committees were set up by the Corporation on both the occasions. The Committee found that the first fire on 13-9-75 was due to bursting of the power cable; and the second fire on 14-11-75 was due to non-observance of safety regulations."

केबिल बिजली सप्लाई टूट जाने से जले। मैं पूछता हूं कि आपने यू० पी० इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को क्या सजा दी। जांच कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट थी वह इम्पलीमेंट क्यों नहीं की गई। उसके इम्पलीमेंट न होने से यह आग लगी और अब भी फिर लग सकती है। मैनेजर ने कहा कि कारखाना चलाना बहुत ही खतरनाक है अगर बिजली ठीक तरह से नहीं मिली। इसके लिये जो प्रोपोजल्स रखे गये हैं और कमिशन ने जो बातें कही हैं उन पर अमल किया जाए।

मैं चाहता हूं कि कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर अमल न करने के लिए यू० पी० इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के मेम्बरों और चेयरमैन को सजा दी जाए जिन्होंने इतनी बड़ी गलती की और जिसकी वजह से इतना भारी नुकसान हो गया है।

17.00 hrs.

आपका जो 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम है, वह बहुत अच्छा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन इसमें गलत काम भी हो रहे हैं। मैं आपको अपने जिले की बात बताता हूं। वहां जमीन बंट रही है। लेखपाल, कानूनगो आदि लोगों से, गरीब हरिजनों से, लैंडलेस लेबर से सौ सौ रुपया घूस लेकर जमीन बांटते हैं। यह हो रहा है। इसको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। शिकायत की जाती है तो कोई सुनता नहीं है। इस तरह का जो भ्रष्टाचार है इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आज पुलिस सुप्रीम पावर में है। लोगों को डराती धमकाती है कि तुम्हें डी आई आर में, मीसा में बन्द कर देंगे। पुलिस के जुल्म बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। इस चीज़ की तरफ़ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जो विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग हैं और जिनको

आपने जेलों में बन्द कर रखा है उनको आप मुक्त कीजिये । उनका यह काम है कि जो जुल्म होते हैं, जो ज्यादतियां होती है उनके खिलाफ आवाज उठाये । आपने उनको बन्द कर रखा है । फीयर का जो वातावरण फैला हुआ है वह ठीक नही है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि नार्मल सिचुएशन चूंकि हो गई है इस वास्ते आप कोशिश करें कि उनको छोड दिया जाए । सब लोग आपकी मदद करेंगे देश को आगे बढाने में ।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पन्यूली (टिहरी गढवाल): राष्ट्रपति जी ने 25 जून को आपात्कालीन स्थिति की जो घोषणा की, और पहली जलाई को प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने बीस सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की जो घोषणा की, इसके लिए सारा राष्ट्र उनका कृतज्ञ है । आपात्कालीन स्थिति में जहा देश मे अनुशासन की भावना पैदा हुई है वहा 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम ने देश को प्रगति और उन्नति की ओर ले जाने में एक नया मोड दिया है । अगर आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा न हुई होती तो स्वेच्छा से छिपे हुए धन और सम्पत्ति की जो पन्द्रह सौ करोड रुपये की घोषणा हुई है न हुई होती । यह केवल उसके कारण ही सम्भव हुआ है । आपात्कालीन स्थिति का ही यह प्रभाव था कि कारखानों, स्कूलों, सरकारी दफ्तरों और तमाम क्षेत्रों मे अनुशासन और चुस्ती आई है । उत्पादन बढ़ा है भावों मे गिरावट आई है । यह भी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि तीस अरब रुपये से अधिक की पूंजी हमारे राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों में जमा हुई है । कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर वही है, वही सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वही स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढने वाले छात्र हैं, सारा समाज वही है जो आपात्काल की घोषणा के पूर्व था । लेकिन सब मे जो तबदीली आई है वह आपात्कालीन स्थिति का नहीं तो किस चमत्कार का परिणाम है ? किस चीज ने समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग मे अनुशासन का मंत्र फूंका है ?

विरोधी पक्ष के मुट्ठी भर लोगों को छोड कर जो आज हठधर्मी के कारण वास्तविकता को स्वीकार करने मे इन्कार करते हैं, सारा देश आज एमर्जेन्सी के महत्व को समझता है, इसके लाभों को समझता है और अनुभव करता है । जिन्होंने पहले इस एमरजेंसी की आलोचना की थी वे भी अब स्वीकार करने लगे है कि एमरजेन्सी से भारत को हर तरह से लाभ हुआ है । आर्थिक स्थिति मे सुधार हुआ है । इसका इससे बडा प्रमाण और क्या हो सकता है कि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना मे इस साल पच्चीस प्रतिशत तक अधिक राशि की योजना के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि हमारे साधन बढे हैं । इससे आशा बधती है कि 1976–77 के बजट मे 70 से 75 अरब रुपये तक की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

मार्क्सवादी पार्टी के एक सदस्य ने कल तथा दूसरे ने आज भी सरकार की एमरजेंसी नीति की आलोचना की है । कल श्री समर मुखर्जी ने आलोचना की थी सेंसरशिप की । वह इस बात को भूल गए कि ऐसा करते हुए व अपने तर्क को ही काटने लगे है । एमरजेंसी के दौरान जिन अखबारों ने सरकारी कामकाज की आलोचना की उन्होंने उन्ही अखबारों के समाचारों को उन्होंने यहा पर उद्धृत किया है । इसका अर्थ यह है कि सेंसरशिप के बावजूद अखबारों को उस सीमा तक आलोचना करने का अधिकार था जो कि न्यायपूर्ण है ।

मान्यवर, ये लोग इस बात को साफ-साफ क्यों नही कहते कि फ्रीडम आफ दि प्रेस के नाम पर ये उन गैर-जिम्मेदार अखबारों की हिमायत करना चाहते हैं जो

[श्री पूरिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली]

कि कोवड उठाले रहे है, जो कि विध्वसक तत्वों को समर्थन दे रहे है और जो हमारे देश को आजादी को खतरे मे डालना चाहते थे। उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि फ्रीडम आफ दी प्रैस के नाम पर वे कितने घडियाल के आंसू बहायें, उस गन्दी पत्रकारिता को, यैलो प्रैस को, हमारा देश तिलांजलि दे चुका है जो हमारे जनतंत्र को खतरे मे डाल सकता था।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने एक महत्वपूर्ण बात प्रशासन मे सुधार लाने के बारे मे और उसे चुस्त करने के बारे मे कही। मै पुन निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि एमरजेंसी के समय आप प्रशासन का जितना शद्धीकरण कर सकते हैं, सभवत उसके लिये आगे मौका रहे या न रहे। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि हमारी प्रगति रुकने का एक बहुत बडा कारण यह रहा है कि दिशाहीन निष्ठारहित और ढीला प्रशासन हमारे देश मे रहा है जो कि हमारी विफलताओं के लिये बहुत कुछ जिम्मेदार रहा है। प्रशासन को जब तक चुस्त नही किया जायेगा तब तक जो लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किये है, वह पूरे नही हो सकते उदाहरण के लिये राष्ट्रपति जी ने घोषणा की है कि हम आगामी तीन वर्ष मे बर्थ रेट एक हजार पर 30 करना चाहते है। इसी प्रकार हमारे आर्थिक और सामाजिक कार्यक्रम है। उनकी उपलब्धि तब तक सभव नही है जब तक हम प्रशासन को शुद्ध और चुस्त नही करते।

मान्यवर, प्रशासन का डिपार्टमेंट पिछडे हुए इलाकों मे सब से अधिक है। वहा आज भी प्रगति कछुए की चाल से हो रही है। मैं आपका ध्यान एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की 69 वी रिपोर्ट की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हू। पृष्ठ 116 पर उन्होने सिफारिश की है --

"The Committee stress that in the interest of bringing about rapid development of these areas, Government should review critically the existing personnel policies and practices in respect of these backward areas and post the best and most efficient officers with about 7 to 10 years' service to these areas. They should be assigned specific tasks the performance of which should be taken special note of for future promotion."

मैंने यह बात इसलिए उद्धृत की है कि एस्टीमेट कमेटी के रिपोर्ट के बावजूद और प्लानिंग कमीशन की टास्क फोर्स 1972 की रिपोर्ट के बावजूद आज भी इस दिशा मे कोई प्रगति नही हो पाई। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने 70वी रिपोर्ट मे बैकवर्ड एरिया इडस्ट्रियल डैवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की सिफारिश की थी आज तक उस दिशा मे भी कोई कदम नही उठाया गया है। मै आशा करता हूं किस दिशा में सरकार कदम उठायेगी। राष्ट्रपति जी ने उस वर्ग को ऊपर उठाने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने की घोषणा की है जो समाज की सब से नीची सीढी पर है, जैसे गावों मे खेतिहर मजदूर, स्मास फार्मर्स और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स है। आज एक तरफ कृषि का फैगमैंटेशन हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ बडी भूमि वाले बडे-बडे काश्तकार मुट्ठीभर ऐसे लोग हैं। जिसका दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि भूमिहीन किसान और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स गाव छोडकर शहर की ओर जा रहे हैं।

तमिलनाडु का एक सर्वे अभी हाल ही मे समाचारपत्रों मे छपा है। मैंने कल के या आज के पेपर मे पढ़ा है कि वहां की फैक्टरी के 77 6 परसेंट मजदूर वगैरा पानी न मिलने के कारण गाव छोड कर अपनी उदरपूर्ति के लिए शहरों मे आये है। जो स्थिति तमिलनाडु की है वह देश भर मे है। इसमे कोई शक नहीं है कि सरकार पानी और टैक्नोलाजी की सुविधा देकर किसानों को कुछ वर्षों तक और

गांवों के रहने दे सकती है लेकिन यह स्थिति अधिक समय तक चलने वाली नहीं है । जब तक सरकार कोई स्थायी कदम न उठाये मैं समझता हूं कि इसका स्थायी हल निकलने वाला नहीं इसके लिये गांवों में ग्रामोद्योग और एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कायम करनी होंगी ।

आज साबुन तेल कपड़ा बर्तन आदि सब चीजें शहरों में स्थापित कल-कारखानों में पैदा होती है । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि फलां फैक्टरी में ले-आफ कर दिया गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी फैक्टरियां कल नहीं आज बन्द हो जायें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं । वास्तव में ये आवश्यक वस्तुयें गांवों में बननी चाहिए और किसानों को उन के उत्पादन का मौका मिलना चाहिए ताकि वे आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें ।

हमारे राज्य में रीसोर्सिज की कमी नहीं है । रीसोर्सिज में मैनपावर सब से महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है ।

17 11 hrs

[SHRI G VISWANATHAN *in the Chair*]

सब से आवश्यक बात यह है कि रीसोर्सिज यूटिलाइजेशन की ब्यूह-रचना स्टेटेजी का एम्पलायमेंट जेनीरेशन के साथ अटूट सम्बन्ध होना चाहिए उन को एक दूसरे के साथ इन्टेग्रेट किया जाना चाहिए । उस को आधार मान कर हम को आने वाली पीढ़ी की शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम और प्रशिक्षण आदि की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि खादी कमीशन जैसी संस्थाओं को इस दिशा में आगे आना चाहिए। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि खादी कमीशन एक बहुत बड़ा हाथी बन गया है हमारी बेरोजगारी दूर करने में जिस का कोई विशेष योगदान नहीं है ।

अन्त में मैं कुछ बातें उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, जिन का किन्हीं कारणों से राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में उल्लेख नहीं हो पाया है । हिमाचल प्रदेश और काश्मीर को जो पर-कैपिटा केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलती है वह काफी नहीं है उसमें वृद्धि होनी चाहिए । किन्तु मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों को कम से कम उतनी पर-कैपिटा मैंट्रल एड तो देनी चाहिए जो इस समय हिमाचल प्रदेश को दी जा रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे दोस्त डा० कर्णसिंह और श्री महाजन, जो काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश से आते हैं और सदन में उपस्थित हैं इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों के साथ अभी भी सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि शासन इस ओर ध्यान देगा ।

जहां तक उद्योग-धंधों का सवाल है पहाड़ी इलाकों में—काश्मीर नागालैंड मेघालय और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों आदि में—रीसोर्सिज की कमी नहीं है । वहां नैचुरल रीसोर्सिज हैं और मैनपावर भी बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन उन में कोई समन्वय नहीं है । उन इलाकों की तरक्की तब हो सकती है जब कि वहां के नैचुरल रीसोर्सिज मैनपावर और टैक्निकल नो-हाऊ को कम-बाइन कर के वहां पर रिसोर्स-बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित की जायें ।

द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के समय में यह मांग की जा रही है कि टिहरी-गढ़वाल में एक घड़ी का कारखाना स्थापित किया जाये लेकिन अभी तक यह नहीं हो पाया है । मसूरी हिल्ज के पास लाइमस्टोन और मार्बल के डिपाजिट्स हैं । डा० कर्ण सिंह वहां के विद्यार्थी रहे हैं और उन को इस के बारे में पूरा ज्ञान है । लाइमस्टोन पर आधारित कैमिकल्ज फैक्टरीज वहां पर स्थापित की जा सकती हैं । मसूरी हिल्ज में राक फासफेट

[श्री परिपूर्णा नन्द पैन्यूर्थ]

के भी डिराजिट्स है । वहा पर एक फास्फेट का बनिफिसिएशन प्लाट लगाया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तक इस ओर भी ध्यान नही दिया गया है ।

अन्त मे एक महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू । टिहरी का बाध द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना से खटाई मे पडा हुआ है । वह एशिया का सब से बडा और ससार का दूसरे नम्बर का बाध होगा जिस से देश को न केवल बिजली और पानी मिलेगा बल्कि उस बाध के निर्माण से मैदानी इलाका मे बाढ की रोक-थाम भी हो सकेगी ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि शासन को इस क्षेत्र के विकास की दिशा मे कदम उठाना चाहिए और वहा पर उद्योग-धन्धे स्थापित करने के अलावा जल-विद्युत योजनाओ को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हू ।

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) Mr Chairman, Sir, my grateful thanks are to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party Shri D K Barooah, the President of the Indian National Congress and also the members of the Executive Committee for expelling us from the party, thereby saving us from being a party to some of the wrong doings, such, as, the continuance of Emergency the suppression of freedom of thinking of the people and that of the press and such other things

I have no animously or anger against them I have only pity for them.

असतो मा सद् गमय । तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय

मृत्योर्मा अमृतं गमय ॥

These are the only words that I can repeat and say, that the Almighty may lead them from darkness to light from untruth to truth and from hypocrisy to righteousness

Today the whole country is in gloom, whether it is expressed or not expressed Does one word come in the press about the health of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan? He is a great son of this country Nobody can deny that Every one is concerned about his health and asks 'How is he and what has happened to him?" While in jail, both his kidneys were affected They are not functioning now Why has such a situation been brought about? Is it the way you should treat this great son of India? Whatever may be your political differences or fight with him is it the way how you should treat him? Is this the way how the Britishers treated the prisoners? If they had treated them in this way then what would have been the condition of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or the other leaders in jail? They would not have been saved for us to lead this country after independence So let every one who has a conscience in him rise in revolt against this kind of treatment meted out to persons like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and other prisoners, including some of the Members who are absent here My heart goes out to them The whole country is praying today for the recovery of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan I hope the all-merciful God will save him for this country and he will recover I am one who believes in the supremacy of truth Truth will prevail *Satyameva jayate* It is written everywhere Whether you recognise it or you just say that only—It is only on your lips— the fact remains that truth is a great power and you cannot curb it Truth does not need anybody's support to assert itself If you are on the path of truth, it is well and good be happy, I wish you all well But if you are on the path of untruth—you

may gloat over your temporary glory because all these things are temporary....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The whole word is temporary.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Why do you intervene? You had your say. Hear at least what your leader has said. She has appealed for discipline. Please do not intervene.

As I was saying, truth will assert itself. What is written above the Chairs? '*Dharma Chakra Pravarthanaya*'. When the wheel of truth moves —it may move slowly, but when it moves—it will move with such force that it will crush the untruth underneath it. This kind of untruth and hypocrisy cannot be there for long. You can have your 20-point programme. It is good. But how can you implement it when the foundation is not strong? What is its foundation? Its foundation is not truth. Truth alone can produce sincerity, and sincerity alone can produce sincere implementation and good results. As long as truth is not there, as long as these things are built on the base of untruth, it will be like a building built on the foundation of sand and such a building is bound to fall down. Nobody need tell you this because the power of nature is such. There are certain concepts. When the Creator created. He had certain principles. Maybe, truth and untruth are His playthings, but truth will ultimately triumph. '*Satyameva jayate*'. This has been said by the sages. It can never be wrong. I want them to beware of this because I still have my love for them. Let them realise this basic truth. Truth is powerful, and when you are not on the path of truth, you are bound to fall. Why should you fall? Still I do not want you to fall. You can rise up. You may commit mistakes; you might have got into a vicious circle because of certain circumstances. But you have to get out of this vicious circle to save yourselves from the situation created by this vicious circle of untruth. Then you can rise up. There is nothing wrong.

To-day I want to tell one thing. More than anything to-day we remember Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The red rose is fading. We want a revival of the red rose. What did he stand for? He stood for democracy, freedom of thinking and freedom of the press and I think he was the greatest democrat in the whole world. But what has happened to-day? Let us once again wish that there is a revival of the red rose and the fragrance will be there in the whole world and the people will breathe fresh air as the great Tagore has said, where the head is held high and where you have the freedom to feel and express.

One has to be sportive in politics. Politics after all is not an end in itself. It is only a means to an end. For Gandhiji it was only a means to an end. Whatever you are talking of discipline—I think Mr. Sathe was in the Chair before you took over—Mr. Sathe is a close associate of Acharya Vinoba Bhave. What did Vinobaji say? He said, self-discipline is more important ... (*Interruptions*) Because Satheji always goes to his Ashram and I see statements in the Press in his name. What did Vinobaji say of discipline? Discipline is service. Self-discipline can be achieved by *Tapasya* or control of mind or meditation. Where the mind is full of desire, full of lust for power and you talk of discipline, what discipline does it produce? See the *Karmayogi* who works without any attachment. You do all your work without any attachment and without lust for power or the chair. Did Jayaprakash Narayan want any chair? This lust will only produce indiscipline. These are the basic concepts and truths which nobody can go against

[Shrimati T. Lakhmikanthamma]

because that is our culture which is inherited and embedded in the culture of this country. I think they are more powerful and they can assert themselves. What is discipline? How can discipline be produced? Only when you have the basic detachment and love for your people and for your country which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had, real love and real discipline starts, then only the real love for the country starts and then only you can implement all your programmes successfully. Please do it. I do not dispute it. You do it but when you do it, create this foundation base so that will be successful in your endeavour

Our friend was talking about Bhagwati Jagran. I request, him...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It is better that I have come here

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I request him not to enter the field which he does not understand because one has to understand it.

I think this girl Shrimati Roza Despande's husband

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) She is a girl!

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA . has produced some book which was banned by his party...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA The hon. Member may better not talk about things which she does not understand.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I am trying to understand, but I do not deny things. You know when they split atom and when they further split it, they found only consciousness. Even in the Communist countries they keep away from talking of spiritualism because they feel that there is something

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon Member's time is up.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: We are five members in our Party.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your Party?

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: The Congress Party for Democracy, of course.

I request let us be sportsmen in politics. There should be 'talwar' in the hands of both who are to fight or are fighting. But here it is like a greedy woman who wants radio for herself, a T.V. and then a newspaper.

You said that no dog barked when all these people were arrested. Situation is normal. What happened when Shri Mohan Dharia was arrested? How can both the statements be correct—no dog barked, situation is normal, arrests are continuing? One of the two statements is wrong

Shri Krishnappa spoke yesterday and my reply to him is:

जो देश की आजादी को बचाने वाले हैं—उन के साथ ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता उन्हीं के भाई-बहिन मा-बाप की आजादी को छीन नहीं सकते।

Politics should not be an end in itself That should be means to an end. I can compliment Shrimati Indira Gandhi for one thing—she is a perfect politician. I think none of these men can beat her. When Ravana was dying, Rama asked Lakshmna to go to Ravana to find out what is politics. Ravana said, "I shall not tell you everything but one thing."

साम, दाम, दण्ड, भेद जैसे भी हो शत्रु को इस्ट्राय करो।

It is not a great thing to have power. The great thing is to retain power. This can be done by *Sam, Dan, Dund, Bhed.*

जैसा केरल कांग्रेस के साथ भी हुआ--

Either you become a Minister or go to jail. It is all right as a master of politics. But politics is not an end in itself. It should be means to an end --ultimately to lead to what Mahatma Gandhi said the whole of karmayoga was means to liberation. It was used without attachment He used karmayoga to attain higher realisation, realisation of truth. God, whatever you may call it. Unless you have the ultimate realisation you cannot have peace of of mind.

All these worldly things are there and we shall have to leave all these things here Ultimate aim is important. That is what brings peace for the world.

सर्वे जन सुखिनो भवन्तु ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आवला) सभापति महोदय, मैंने श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा जी के भाषण को बड़े ध्यान से सुना । वे मेरी बड़ी अच्छी मित्र है और मुझे इस बात का दुख भी है कि उन्हें हमारी पार्टी से जाना पड़ा ।

उन्होंने आज अपना भाषण यद्रु और डिसिप्लिन पर दिया--मैं उन से पूछना चाहती हू--जिस समय श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने यह आवाज लगाई--इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद--कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये, उस समय यह सच्चाई का पाठ उन को क्यों नहीं पढाया ?

क्या एक साधारण नागरिक को यह अधिकार नहीं था कि इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट से हार जाने पर वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाये और उस के फैसले को माने? उस समय माननीय सदस्या ने यह पाठ मोरारजी भाई को क्यों नहीं पढ़ाया कि आप को यह नहीं करना चाहिये । इसी तरह से जब जयप्रकाश नारायण बिहार और सारे देश के अन्दर यह कह रहे थे कि बच्चो को स्कूल छोड देने चाहिये, असेम्बली के सदस्यो को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये तथा पुलिस और मिलिटरी को सरकार की आज्ञा नहीं माननी चाहिये तब श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा, जो आज सरमन देने खड़ी हुई हैं, ने जयप्रकाश नारायण को यह बात क्यों नहीं कही कि ऐसा उन को नहीं कहना चाहिये ।

जहा तक जेल में रहने की बात कही गई, मैंने कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल का भाषण भी सुना जब उन्होंने कहा कि जेल के अन्दर बहुत तकलीफ है, तो मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूं । अभी अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के एक नेता जो जिन्दगी भर कांग्रेसी रहे हैं, वह जेल से वापस आये हैं उन्होंने बताया कि वहा काफी आराम हैं, जिस से मुझे काफी प्रसन्नता हुई और आश्चर्य भी हुआ । सभापति महोदय, आप ने स्वय अनुभव किया होगा कि जेलों के अन्दर कितना आराम है, किसी भी राजनीतिक व्यक्ति को कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है, वहा जा कर उन को लिखने पढने का आराम मिलता है ।

सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने हमारा आह्वान किया है कि हम अपनी जिम्मेदारियां और कर्त्तव्यों को समझें । अगर हम चाहते हैं कि देश से गरीबी मिटे, जो लोग सदियों से दबे हुए हैं वह ऊपर आयें तो हम को अनुशासन से रहना होगा और कड़ी मेहनत करनी होगी । इस के लिए उन्होंने सारे देश का आह्वान किया है ।

किन स्थितियों में इमरजेंसी लगाई गई, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है । साधारण जन-जीवन अस्तव्यस्त था न बच्चे स्कूल जा सकते थे, न महिलायें आजादी के साथ बाहर निकल सकती थीं, न कोई पढ सकता था । क्या साधारण जीवन को अस्तव्यस्त करने का किसी का अधिकार हो सकता था नहीं इसलिये इमरजेंसी लागू की गई ।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम नया नहीं है । कई बार हम ने कांग्रेस सेशन में इस की घोषणा

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

की है और लागु करने की कोशिश भी की है। लेकिन ज्यों ज्यों लागु करने की कोशिश करते थे तो कदम कदम पर विरोधी दलो की तरफ से रोड़े अटकाये जाते थे।

मैं मानती हू कि जब किसी को न्याय दिलाते हैं तो किसी को अन्याय भी मिलता है, खासतौर से उन लोगों को जिन के वेस्टड इंटरेस्ट हैं। वही रास्ते मे आये और रुकावटे डाली। इसलिये इमरजेंसी लागू करनी पडी। जब तक अनुशासन में रहने की देश को आदत न पड जाये तब तक इमरजेंसी को रखना चाहिये।

17.34 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

सभापति जी, काग्रेस पार्टी का एक प्रोग्राम है, उस ने देश की बागडोर को हाथ में लिया है और वह जनता के प्रति जिम्मेदार है। उस ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभाया है, हालाकि हम को कठिनाइया आती रही जैसे सुखा पडा, बाढ आयी, लेकिन काग्रेस पार्टी ने उन का मुकाबला किया और उन समस्याओं को हल किया। आज भी मजबूत लीडरशिप का यह तकाजा है कि सारे देश को एकता के सूत्र मे बंध कर अपनी मुसीबतों को दूर करना चाहिये।

मैं मानती हू कि इमरजेंसी मे बहुत ज्यादा ताकत ब्यूरोक्रेसी के हाथ मे चली गई है। ऐसा नही है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का सहयोग नही मिल रहा है। लेकिन फिर भी कही कही कुछ ज्यादती होती है, और उस को हम अपने क्षेत्र मे भुगत रहे हैं। लेकिन जब हम सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करेंगे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी को देश की मेन स्ट्रीम के साथ आना होगा और उन को देश के साथ चलना होगा।

मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ आप की आज्ञा से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। सब से पहले इस प्रोग्राम मे देश की गरीबी को हटाने का, गांवों की गरीबी को मिटाने का पैगाम है यानी हजारों की संख्या मे हमारे देश क्षेत्र मे और लाखों की संख्या में इस देश में जिन के पास जमीन नही थी और जो खेती का काम करते थे, उन को जमीन के पट्टे बाट दिये गये। जमीन से पट्टे देना बहुत अच्छी बात हुई। जिन लोगों के पास सरप्लस जमीन थी और ग्राम सभाओं की जो जमीन थी, वह उन को दे दी गई है लेकिन वे ऐसे टुकडे है जो कि पानी से बहुत दूर है। सभी जगह ऐसा है, मैं यह नही कहती लेकिन जहा पर पानी नसीब नही है उन को पानी दिया जाए। जब देश के अन्दर हम ने पैदावार को बढ़ाया है माडर्न टेक्नोलाजी से और परमात्मा की कृपा से, जैसा कि कहा गया वर्षा भी हुई, तो ऐसे लोगों को भी पानी मिलना चाहिए। वर्षा का हम ने आर्टिफिशयल इन्तजाम नही किया है लेकिन भगवान की कृपा से अच्छी वर्षा हुई और फसल अच्छी हुई। भावों को गिराने के लिए भले ही हम यह कहें कि हम बाहर से अन्न मगाएगे लेकिन वास्तव म आज हम इस स्थिति मे हैं कि हम को अन्न मगाने की जरूरत नही है। अन्न के मामले मे आत्मनिर्भर हम माडर्न टेक्नोलाजी और किसान की मेहनत से हो सकते है। वे जमीन के टुकडे जो छोटे छोटे लोगों को मिले है, उन लैंडलेस लोगों को मिले है जो खेती पर काम करते हैं, वे बैरन हो जाएगे और उजड जाएगे अगर उन को पानी नही मिलता है और यह राष्ट्रीय क्षति होगी। बाहर मे अन्न मगाने से बैलेस आफ पेमेन्ट भी बढेगे। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि राज्य सरकारों को ये आदेश दिये जाए कि जिन लोगों को जमीनें मिली है उन को सब साधन जैसे कि बीज, पानी, फर्टिलाइजर्स मुहय्या किये जाए, जिस से वे अच्छे रिजल्ट दे सकें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों ने माडर्न टेक्नोलाजी को अपनाया और ज्यादा अन्न पैदा किया लेकिन रा-मटीरियल्स जो हैं वे किसान पैदा करता है, खाना जो है वह किसान पैदा करता है लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि इन्डस्ट्रियल रा-मैटीरियल्स की कीमत सस्ती है लेकिन उन से बने हुए सामान की कीमत महंगी है । इस का मतलब यह है कि जो मेहनत करता है, उस का जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है, जितना मार्जिन आफ प्रोफिट उस का होना चाहिए उतना उसका नहीं है । सरकार ने यह निश्चित किया है कि 105 रुपये क्वीटल के हिसाब से गेहू लिया जाएगा लेकिन सरकार ने उतना गेहूं लिया जितनी उस को जरूरत थी और बाकी गेहू किसान के पास छोड दिया गया । मैं ने हापुड़ की मडी में देखा है कि वहां पर 90 रुपये क्वोटल के हिसाब से गेहू बिका है ।

इसी तरह से रुई को हालत है । अबहोर और फाजिल्का में रुई की बहुत ज्यादा पैदावार होती है लेकिन वहा पर तीन और चार रुपये प्रति किलो रुई बिकती है लेकिन मैं यह देखती हू कि उस से जो कपडा बनता है, मुझे ज्यादा इस बारे में मालूम नही है कि क्या क्या बनता है, लेकिन रूबिया, पापलीन और लट्ठा आदि जो कपडे है उन की कीमते नही गिरी है ।

इसी तरह से गन्ने की कीमत की बात है । किसान जो गन्ना पैदा करता है अपनी मेहनत से, अपने प्रोत्साहन से और सरकार की मदद से, उस को उस की कीमत नही मिलती । तो समय का यह तकाजा है कि किसानों के खेत जो छोटे छोटे बट गये है उन को अच्छी कीमत मिलनी चाहिए । बडे बडे फार्म अब कम रह गये हैं और यह दूसरी बात है कि कुछ लोगों ने मिल कर अपने खेत बड़े कर लिये हों । इस तरह से एक तालमेल होना चाहिए कि इतनी कीमत किसान को मिलेगी और कन्ज्यूमर को इस भाव से चीज मिलेगी और जो मार्जिन आफ प्रोफिट होगा, वह कितना होगा । यह एकोनामी जो है, अर्थ-व्यवस्था जो है, यह वन-साइडेड पिक्चर है । एक इनटेग्रेटेड पिक्चर को रख कर ही प्रोग्राम को चलाना होगा ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस में सदेह नहीं है कि इम्र्जेन्सी के बाद से, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बाद से हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय इन्कम 6 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बढ़ी है ।

हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर में 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक की उत्पादकता बढ़ी है । चीजें सस्ती हुई हैं । आर्थिक कड़ाई जो बरती गई है उसके कारण हमारी हालत सुधरी है । मैं किताबी बात नही करती । मैं महसूस करती हू कि किताबें पढ़ने से कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होता है । हमें इन्सान को पढ़ना चाहिए, इन्सान की आवश्यकताओं को पढ़ना चाहिए, समाज को हमें देखना चाहिए । वह आदमी जो बोल नहीं सकता है, कह नहीं सकता है, आप तक पहुंच नहीं सकता है, जो मूक है, जिस की जबान नहीं है, जो गूंगा है, वह क्या कहता है उसको आपको पढ़ना चाहिए, वह क्या चाहता है इसको आपको देखना चाहिए और इसकी आपको पूर्ति करनी चाहिए । आज डिमाड घटी है, इसका कारण क्या है, इसको आपको देखना होगा । हो सकता है कि लोगों को परचेजिंग पावर घटी हो और उस कारण से डिमांड घटी हो । ब्लैक मनी उनके पास नही रहा, होर्डिंग खत्म हो गया है होर्ड करने की ताकत नहीं रही है, इस वास्ते डिमाड घटी हो और उसकी वजह से स्लैकनैस आ गई हो डिमांड मे । लेकिन मे बडी चीजों की बात नहीं करती, उन लोगों की बात नही करती हूं जो टी वी, फ्रिज इस्तेमाल करते है और न मैं इन चीजों की बात करती हूं । लेकिन आप बरतनों की

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

बात की लें, लोहे के बने हुए सामान की बात को लें। अगर इनकी डिमाड घट जाए और इनका स्टाक जमा हो जाए तो क्या इसका यह नतीजा नही होगा कि जो आपने पैसा लगाया है, जो इमैटिव दिया है, वह सब बेकार हो जाएगा। टैक्सटाइल की बात को ही आप ले। बीस करोड का कन्ट्रोल का कपडा आज जमा हो गया है। बम्बई की मिले बन्द हो गई हैं। मजदूरो की छन्टनी होने लग गई है। बेरोजगारी बढने लग गई है। इस बात मे आपको बैलेंस रखना होगा। खरीदने की लोगो मे शक्ति बनी रहे इसको आपको देखना होगा। चीजा को लाग खरीदे और बरतें, इसका आपको ध्यान रखना होगा।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने हमारा ध्यान कल्चरल डैलीगेशन के आदान प्रदान की ओर दिलाया है। कुछ लोग यहा से जाते हैं दूसरे देशो म पढे लिखे लोग जाते है और वहा से विदेशो से यहा भी ऐसे लोग आते हैं। इन के ऊपर भी हम को निगाह रखनी होगी। मैं रूस की यनिवर्सिटी की मिसाल यहा आपको देना चाहती हू। वहा कुछ लोग बाहर से आए है। उनके बीच मे बैठ कर जिस तरह से वहा के वाइस चासनर ने बातचीत की है डिनर और लच पर, चाय पर उसकी तरफ भी हमारी निगाह जानी चाहिए। जहा हमे आन्तरिक लोगो स खतरा है, आन्तरिक तत्वो से खतरा है वहा हमे बाहरी तत्वो से भी खतरा है और उन से हम को सावधान रहना होगा। इस तरह का वातावरण हमे बनाना होगा कि कोई भी इटरफीयर न कर सके और हम तरक्की कर सकें। हमारी प्रधान मत्री हिन्दुस्तान के करोडो लोगो का प्रतिबिम्ब है उनकी आत्मा है। उनकी बात को हम पूरा कर सक, उनके प्रोग्राम को सफल बना सके, इस तरह का वातावरण हम को निर्मित करना होगा।

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपूर) सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का इस धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव पर अवसर दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हू और आपको धन्यवाद देता हू। दो दिन के भीतर यहा बहुत सी बाते कही गई है। उनको दोहराना मैं नही चाहता हू। लेकिन कही कही उनका जिक्र तो हो ही जाएगा। यह कहा जाता है कि एमरजेसी की क्या जरुरत थी। लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि देश मे छ महीने तक अगर एमरजेसी लाग् न की गई होती। तो हमारे देश को आजादी बाहरी और भीतरी दुश्मनो से बडे खतरे मे पड गई होती।

आज हरेक आदमी को सोचना पडता है कि किस तरह से अपनी आजादी की रक्षा की जाये। देश को 90 साल की लडाई के बाद जो आजादी मिली उसकी हिफाजत के लिए अगर 25 जून को एमरजेसी न लगाई गई होती तो देश की क्या हालत होती। राजनीति यही कहती है कि बाहरी हमले होते और भीतर के लोग उनका साथ देते। हम यह नही भूलना है कि हमारे देश म अभी नेशनल करैक्टर नही बन पाया है कितने लाग देश म ऐसे है जो माई कट्री फर्स्ट की बात सोचते है। आज एमरजेसी म एक करैक्टर बन रहा है लोग दफ्तरो मे ठीक काम करने लगे है।

अगर आज एमरजेसी नही होती तो ठीक मानिये कि सडको पर विद्यार्थियो के जरिए हजारो बसे फूक दी गई होती, कालेजो मे भी बहुत सी चीजे जला दी गई होती। तो क्या एमरजेसी बुरी बात है ?

मै एक बात सीधी सी जानता हू कि अगर कोई ऐसी चीज है जिससे देश बन रहा है लोगो की आदत राष्ट्रीय बन रही है तो अच्छा है या बुरा है। वह अच्छा है। शिक्षा रेल, राष्ट्रीय करैक्टर, सरकारी दफ्तरो के मामले में देखिए, आज जनता की बात

वे लोग कहते हैं, लेकिन जनता से पूछिये, जनता अब सुखी है। उसको रोज की हुडदंग-बाजी, और अखबारों में जो गन्दी-गन्दी चीजें पढ़ने को मिलती थीं, उनसे उसको छुट्टी मिली है।

कल एक वक्ता ने कहा था कि बिहार के लोग यहां तक कहते हैं, हम भी कहते हैं, कि जो एमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर की गई है, उसे दो महीने पहले घोषित किया जाना चाहिए था।

जो लोग कहते हैं कि जो कांग्रेस के भीतर रहता है तो प्रोग्रेसिव रहता है, और पार्टी छोड़ देता है तो रिएक्शनरी हो जाता है। आप खुद देखें। चिमनभाई पटेल कल तक बड़े बदमाश थे, गुजरात की तमाम पार्टियां व विद्यार्थीगण कहते थे कि जब तक वे नहीं हटेंगे हम चुप नहीं रहेंगे। लेकिन आज 5 पार्टियों का जो गठन है, वह सब उनके साथ हैं। वह समझते है कि इतना भी लोगों को नहीं मालूम कि जो पार्टियां गुजरात में राज्य कर रही है वह किस की बदौलत राज्य कर रही हैं। क्या चिमनभाई पटेल की बदौलत कर रही है और उनके सहयोग के कारण ? जो दो साल पहले बहुत बुरे थे और पूरा गुजरात, वहां की पार्टिया, वहां के छात्र उन्हें मुख्यमंत्री पद से हटाना चाहते थे, आज उनके साथ हैं। यह तो हालत है। इस तरह की बात होते हुए भी लोग इस तरह की बातें करते हैं।

अभी 31 दिसम्बर खतम हुआ है, कुछ कन्सील्ड इनकम सामने आई हैं। क्या कोई कह सकता है कि अगर आज एमरजेंसी न होती तो क्या इतनी बड़ी कन्सील्ड इनकम ब्लैक मनी उभरकर सामने आती। कभी नहीं आ सकती थी। कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि देश में डर का वातावरण है, भय का वातावरण है, लोग डर रहे हैं। अगर डरकर लोग अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं तो जरूरत डरवाने की है।

उधर के लोग डैमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं। अगर उनका राज्य होगा तो उनकी पार्टियों और स्टेट में कोई भेद नहीं रहेगा और उसमें डैमोक्रेसी के लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं होगी। उनके मुंह से बड़े ठंडेठंडे इस सदन में डैमोक्रेसी की बात निकलती है। अगर उनका राज्य होगा तो डैमोक्रेसी का पता नहीं चलेगा।

मैं प्रैस के बारे में भी एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। बड़े बड़े प्रेस किस के हैं? पूंजीपतियों के हैं। अभी हमारे सामने एक मामला है हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का। वहां के संपादक साहब को हटाया गया है, मुकदमेबाजी हो रही है। बिरला साहब उनको नहीं चाहते हैं। तो जो पूंजीपति चाहता है, और संपादक उसको नहीं लिखेगा तो उसको निकालकर बाहर कर दिया जायेगा। तो जितने बड़े बड़े अखबार हैं, जिनके ऊपर ये लोग आंसू बहा रहे है, सब बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के है और पूंजीपति राष्ट्रीय सीमा, नेशनल बाउन्ड्री को नहीं मानता है। आज हमारे देश का पूंजीपति यह सोचता है कि अगर अफ्रीका में इंडस्ट्री लगाने से उसको फायदा है तो वह वहां पर लगायेगा, भले ही हिन्दुस्तान के लोग भूखे मरते हों।

भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, सरदार हुकमसिंह, की एक बात अभी तक हमारे दिमाग में है। उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे अखबारों की विचित्र हालत है, अगर किसी मेम्बर पर कोई दूसरा मेम्बर चप्पल फैंकता है या हाथापाई होती है, या कोई ऐसी बात होती है, जो मर्यादाहीन है जो हाउस में नहीं होनी चाहिए, तो अखबार वाले मोटे मोटे अक्षरों में उस को निकालते है, और अगर कोई बहुत स्टडी कर के स्पीच देता है, तो अखबार में निकलता है कि श्री सी-एंड-सो आस्सो स्पोक। अगर अखबार वाले ये हरकतें जारी रखेंगे कि यहां जूतेवाजी हो और वे उस को मोटी मोटी सुर्खियों में छापे, तो

[श्री राज देव सिंह]

देश से उस का खराब असर होगा। उस से रफियन्ज, गूडा एलिमेंट्स एनकरेज्ड होंगे और सोवर एलिमेंट्स दुखी होंगे। इन्ही अखबारों के लिए हमारे मित्र आंसू बहाते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, ये अखबार बडे बडे पूजीपतियों के होते हैं, जिन का कोई देश नही होता है, जिन के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय सीमा नही होती है। मामूली लोगो के जो छोटे छोटे अखबार निकलते हैं, वे डेमोक्रेसी, देश की स्वतन्त्रता और अपने देश की तरक्की मे विश्वास करते हैं। उन को हर तरह से एनकरेज करना चाहिए और बडे बडे अखबारो पर हमेशा के लिए ऐसी पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिए, जिस से वे देश के हित के विरुद्ध कोई काम न कर सके।

जहा से मैं आता हू, उत्तर प्रदेश के वे पद्रह जिले आर्थिक दृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तान के सब से पिछडे हुए जिले हैं। उन जिलो की आबादी इस समय चार करोड के करीब है। 1857 मे जो स्वराज्य की लडाई हुई थी, उस समय ये पद्रह जिले देश को स्वतन्त्रता के लिए बडी बहादुरी के साथ लडते चले आ रहे हैं। इन नब्बे सालो मे जितनी भी लड़ाइया हुई, उन मे उन्होने बडी बहादुरी के साथ भाग लिया। 1942 मे बलिया जिले मे सात दिन तक अग्रजो का राज नही था, और आठवें दिन अखबार मे निकला था कि **बलिया रीकांकर्ड**—बलिया को फिर से जीत लिया गया है। उन जिलो के अनेक लोगो को फासी की सजा हुई थी और हजारो आदमी जेलो मे गए थे—तबाह हुए थे इस उम्मीद से कि स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद हमारी भी हालत सुधरेगी। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पडता है कि पच्चीस छब्बीस सालो के बाद भी उन गरीब जिलो की हालत वही है, जो स्वराज्य से पहले थी।

अग्रेज वहा के किसानो के लिए ट्यूबवैल नही लगाना चाहते थे, और नहर नही देना चाहते थे, क्योंकि वहा के लोग उन की नजर मे बागी थे। अपनी सरकार के आने पर वहा के लोगो को बडी आशायें हुई थी, लेकिन वे आशायें अभी तक पूरी नही हुई हैं।

दिल्ली और बम्बई मे साढे तीन लाख झुग्गियां उजाडी गई हैं। कब? जब कि सिर पर बारिश थी और उन मे यह ताकत आज भी नही है कि वह अपने लिए मकान खडे कर सके। आप जा कर देख सकते हैं मदनगिर के इलाके मे और दूसरे इलाको मे जहां इन झुग्गी वालों को ले जा कर फेका गया है और आज उन से 50 रुपए उस जमीन का जो उन को एलाट की गई है किराया मागा जा रहा है। उन के पास पैसा नही है कि अपने सिर पर छत खडी कर सकें। ऐसी हालत है। तो ठीक है, गरीबो को उजाड कर के दिल्ली को खूबसूरत बनाइए। टूरिस्ट आएंगे, आप को फारेन एक्सचेंज की आमदनी होगी। अभी हाउसिंग कमेटी की मीटिंग थी। इजीनियर लोग आए थे। उन्होने कहा कि लेबर नही मिल रहा है। कैसे मिलेगा? लेबर को तो आप ने 15 मिल दूर फेंक दिया। वही तो लेबर था। अब लेबर का काम वह करे जो दस दस मजिला मकानो मे रहते हैं। अब वह लेबर नही मिलने वाला है। अगर यही हालत रही तो दिल्ली मे लेबर की परेशानी होगी और कास्ट्रक्शन वर्क टूट जायगा।

इन शब्दो के साथ जो आप ने थोडा सा मुझे मौका दिया है उस के लिए आप को धन्यवाद देता हू और यह कहना चाहता हू कि चारो दिशाओ मे तरक्की हुई है एमेंजेंसी की वजह से और जब एक राष्ट्रीय आचरण हमारे देश का बन जाय तभी आपत्कालीन स्थिति समाप्त की जाय। नही तो ये चन्द लोग जो पार्टियो के थे वह

क्या करते थे ? आखिर आज कितने आदमी बन्द किए गए हैं। हरएक पार्टी के 8–10 आदमी बन्द हैं, नेता लोग बन्द हैं। बाकी सब बाहर हैं, उन की पूरी पार्टी बाहर है। लेकिन वह सामने नहीं आते हैं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman. The Prime Minister of this country has cut the Gordian, knot in the annals of Indian history and is taking this country from political freedom to economic freedom. The charter of economic freedom enunciated immediately after the emrgency has created an atmosphere of discipline and has led to increased production in the country. I often hear criticism about the declaration of emergency. the President's Address describes the situation and events that developed in this country leading to the need for taking such an action to protect this country and to give economic freedom to the down-trodden people. This is a new chapter which has been opened by the Prime Minister of this country and the persons who are obstructing and putting impediments on the road to prosperity and the establishment of egalitarian society should know this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, January 8, 1976/Pausa 18, 1897 (Saka)

GMGIPNC M—1821 LS—978